REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,217.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 } Including For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½

As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th April 1872, at 2 P.M.

	April 1872.		April 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leave Tuticorin	14
,, Ratnagherry	7	,, Colombo	15
,, Vingorla	7	,, Galle	16
,, Carwar	8	,, Negapalam	19
,, Mangalore	9	,, Madras	21
,, Cannanore	10	,, Coconada	23
,, Tellicherry	10	,, Vizagapatam	24
,, Calicut	11	,, Bimlipatam	24
,, Beypore	11	,, Gopaulpore	25
,, Cochin	12	,, False Point	26
,, Allepey	13	Arrive CALCUTTA	28

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th March 1872, at noon.

March 1872.		April 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave BUSSORAH	17
,, Kurrachee	2	,, Bushire	19
Arrive Guadur	3	,, Linga	24
,, Muscat	5	,, Bunder Abbas	26
,, Bunder Abbas	7	,, Muscat	28
,, Linga	9	,, Guadur	30
,, Bushire	11		May.
,, Fao	13	Leave Kurrachee	3
Arrive BUSSORAH	15	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH the Steamer EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. D. Hutchison, to the undermentioned PORTS on THURSDAY, the 28th March 1872, at 4 P.M., returning to Bombay on the 8th April 1872:—

RUTNAGHERRY.	TELLICHERRY.
VINGORLA.	CALICUT.
CARWAR.	COCHIN.
MANGALORE.	ALLEPY.
CANNANORE.	

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Fortounoff, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 23rd instant, and is expected here about the 15th of April next. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch, and will be followed by the new first-class steamer AKSAI, Captain Witt, leaving Odessa about the 7th of April next.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Pass ge apply to

H. B MANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.
Bombay, 23rd March 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. COMO, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on the 30th March. She has accommodation (amidships) for a few First-class Passengers, and every attention will be paid to their comfort.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers:—

Como	1500	tons, to sail about	30th March.
Palermo	1500	,, ,, ,,	12th April.
Virbius	3350	,, ,, ,,	18 h ,,
Othello	3000	,, ,, ,,	12th May.
Walamo	1800	,, ,, ,,	Middle May.

And other Steamers.,

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends o despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Imperial Mail Steamer AURORA, 3,338 Tons, 450 H.P., which has excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess will leave Bombay on or about the 10th April; to be followed by the Steamer ARETUSA, about the 10th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	.....	£35 0	.....	£19 0
To Port Said	£33 6	.....	£23 0	.....	£14 6
To Suez	£32 8	.....	£22 0	.....	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

There also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller in Europe has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

Passengers to and from the P. & O. Co.'s steamers from Bombay to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for a regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess of that (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Cargo Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling Together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay 12, Medows Street, 11th March 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 1st April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT, (2,578 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain E. J. Baker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR RANGOON.

(To leave about 2nd Proximo.)

THE Steam-ship BRAZILIAN, 2,795 Registered Tons, Captain Green, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FARES:

FIRST CLASS	£45
SECOND CLASS	£28
Children under 10—Half Fare	
Ditto 3—Free	
European Nurses	£25.
Ayahs	£15.

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, &c.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

April 10th, "CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., Jeffrey, Commander. (First Class Passengers only).

April 20th, "EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., Abrams, Commander. (First and Second Class Passengers).

May 10th, "BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P. .....

(First Class Passenge s only).

These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

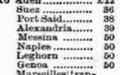
JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Note.—For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Up-country, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped FREE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA, The regular Steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15)	3rd Class. £4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare. Next Steamers from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.
PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 12	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 9	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per SOUTHWICK, 447 tons, from London, are informed of her arrival, and requested to SEND BOATS alongside and TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE, failing which the GOODS will be landed at their risk and expense.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Valuable Land and House called New Emamwadda on the Oomerkady Road.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late Mr. John Watson, submit to Public Auction, on the premises, all the right, title, and interest of him the said John Watson, in all that piece of land with dwelling-house called New Emamwadda situate on Oomerkady Road, assessed under No. 9, and bounded on the east by the Oomerkady Road, on the west by the bungalow belonging to Ally Mahomed Khan, on the north by the property of Moonshee Ally Akbar, and on the south by a range of buildings belonging to Ally Mahomed Khan.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th March 1872.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of neat Open-worked HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Table Ornaments, Pictures, Clock, Carriages, &c., at Rose Cottage, Mount Road, Matharpacady, Mazagon.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MERHJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of the Household Furniture, &c., being the property of Mr. Thomas Calvis, proceeded to England, comprising drawing, dining, bed and other Furniture, Glass, Porcelain and Plated Ware, Garden Flower Pots, China with Plants and Carriages, &c.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th March 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, &c., &c.

An invoice of single and double Iron Bedsteads, and Children's do., assorted Parrot Cages, Galvanized Iron Baths, Pegs, Basket of sizes, Garden Chairs and Seats (painted), large size pictures in gilt frames, and Oil Paintings of assorted subjects, and various other articles of Sundries.

On account of the concerned—

Ex s.s. Virago.

60 Packages Bass' Beer in pints and quarts.

AUCTION SALE of choice and tastefully selected handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Circular glass-fronted Miniature Brougham made to order, a powerful black Australian Brougham Horse, Plaints, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, brougham, horse, &c., the property of J. Lumsdaine, Esq., the same comprises a set of handsome rich cut engraved glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best Elkington's plated ware such as hot-water and vegetable dishes, cruet stand, ice pitcher, tea set, claret jug, waiters, a set of best electro-plated beaded pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, a mahogany case containing dessert knives and forks for 12 persons, best cutlery by Mappin Brothers, handsomely carved seasoned Rosewood furniture, made to order, such as round dining table, chimb-waiter, dining room chairs, English drawing room table, French polished half-round pier tables, English pattern sofa tables, easy and drawing room chairs, ottoman couches, tea-poys, handsome Persian carpets, bronze hanging argand lamps, Japanese bronze vases on pedestal stands, Japanese figures and table ornaments, a handsome elliptical 8 days' time piece, first-rate chromo-lithographs in gilt frames, a very fine toned grand square piano, by "Broadwood," handsome kingwich iron painted and gilt bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, book case, writing tables, dispense articles, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A circular glass fronted miniature Brougham with a powerful dark bay Australian horse, and a set of English brass-mounted harness.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th March 1872.

THOMAS D. MARSHALLS'
GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS.
at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, Post free to India.

GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS,
Calf for walking, or Patent Leather for Dress 21s., Hide Hunting Boots 25s., Morocco Slippers 7s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and Remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, sent Carriage free to Bombay, Calcutta or Madras.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ FOR FAMILIES ONLY.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH MARCH,
GOOLAY-BUKAVLEE,
and a very LAUGHABLE FARCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

WANTED, Consignees of a CARGO of COALS, shipped at BIRKENHEAD by James Bradshaw, on board the ANDAMAN, which vessel has arrived and is now ready to commence discharging.—Apply to

LYON & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the Andaman.

FOR SALE, a new double-action vertical ENGINE, 3 H.P. Price Rs. 220. Also a two-pole TENT, 12 feet square, being inware. Price Rs. 100. To be seen at Parell Mechanics' Buildings.—Apply to

R. NASH.

NOW READY.

THE NEILGHERRY GUIDE AND ALMANAC
FOR 1872,

CONTAINING:

An Account of the Neilgherries, the Native Tribes, the Game, the Picnic Grounds, &c.; Hints to Visitors, Cost of Travelling, House Accommodation, Lists of Houses, Residents, &c.; Notes on Gardening, Hints to Tea-Planters, Lists of Estates; and a variety of useful information.

With a Photographic Frontispiece of the Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale.

IN ELEGANT CLOTH BINDING.
Price, Rs. 2 per Copy.

SOLD BY
THE NEILGHERRY PRESS COMPANY, LD., Ootacamund,
AND
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

TO SMOKERS.

A FRESH STOCK OF CHEROOTS JUST IMPORTED BY VARIOUS STEAMERS.

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

Dindiguls No. I.,	...	...	per 1,000...	Rs. 25 0
Do. do.	...	...	in boxes of 10...	... 3 0
Do. No. II.,	...	...	per 1,000...	... 20 0
Do. do.	...	...	in boxes of 100...	... 2 8
Do. Manilla Shape,		...	per 1,000...	... 18 0
Do. do.		...	in boxes of 100...	... 2 0

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Thompson's No. I	...	...	per 1,000...	Rs. 15
Do. Prime	...	...	,, ...	... 18
Dawson's do.	...	...	,, ...	... 15
Noble's do.	...	...	,, ...	... 10
Maun a, No. I	...	...	,, ...	... 24
Blucher's, No. I	...	...	,, ...	... 16
Do. No. II.	...	...	,, ...	... 12
Breakfast	...	...	,, ...	... 12

PONDICHERRYS.

"Indiana" Cigars	...	in boxes of 250...	Rs. 6 8
Do. do.	...	... per 1,000 ...	... 24 0
"Long Commons" Cheroots		in boxes of 200...	... 9 8
Do. do.	...	... per 1,000...	... 29 0

COCONADAS.

Babington's	...	...	per 1,000...	Rs. 16
Burmahs	...	...	,, ...	... 14
In Boxes of 1 0 and 250.				

MANILLAS.

Cigars, No. I	...	...	per 1,000...	Rs. 90
Do. No. II	...	...	,, ...	... 50
Cheroots, No. II	...	...	,, ...	... 90

TOBACCO.

Finest American Tobacco, by direct importation.

Sponge Cake, Natural Leaf	...	per lb...	Rs. 3 8
Gold Leaf Honey Dew	...	,, ...	... 2 8
Do. Aromatic Fibre	...	,, ...	... 2 4
Cavendish	...	,, ...	... 1 8
Honey Dew	...	,, ...	... 1 8

A considerable discount allowed to the Trade and Purchasers of large quantities.

J. NEUBERG.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s.; £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6-6.

Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,
168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.
"Rupee Notes can be remitted in payment, reckoning at two Shillings per Rupee."

HEWER AND GOLLAN,
PRACTICAL TAILORS, BREECHES MAKERS, &c.
2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

IN thanking their Friends and the Public for the liberal support hitherto awarded, beg to state that they continue to furnish all Garments known as the Rule of CHARGES MUCH UNDER THOSE of ANY OTHER FIRM. Superintended by Europeans in India.

The following quotations for Garments made to order for CASH give an idea how far they can go below the usual Indian Prices, while the MATERIALS ARE EQUALLY GOOD, and the WORKMANSHIP SUPERIOR to most other Houses in Hindostan:—

All-wool Tweed Sack Suits	...	...	from Rs. 29 to Rs. 49
,, ,, Tweed Coats	...	...	,, 7 ,, ,, 19
,, ,, Morning or Shooting Coats	...	...	,, 16 ,, ,, 35
Bedford or Whipcord Riding Breeches	...	...	,, 15 ,, ,, 22
,, ,, Super Black Dress Suits, complete	...	...	,, 35 ,, ,, 80

Gentlemen's own Materials made up at very moderate charges.

Estimates, Patterns, and Directions for self-measurement on application.

Up-country Orders, with remittances or references in Bombay, promptly attended to and carefully executed.

HEWER & GOLLAN.

2, Meadow Street, Fort.

SOUNDY & Co.'s
MUSIC SALOONS,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES	From Rs. 300 to Rs.	1,000
HARMONIUMS	,, 100 to	300
ORGANS (Self-playing)	,, 100 to	5,000
ORCHESTRINAS	,, 150 to	200
SERAFINA ANGELICAS	,, 75 to	125
MUSICAL BOXES	,, 60 to	150
FLUTES AND FIFES	,, 10 to	150
CONCERTEENS	,, 60 to	100
GUITARS	,, 35 to	85
VIOLINS	,, 3 to	75
HENRY VIOLINS	,, 45 to	80
CONCERTINAS (German)	,, 10 to	25
Do. (Anglo-German)	,, 15 to	25
Do. (English)	,, 70 to	200
BANJOS	,, 15 to	45
TAMBOURINES	,, 9 to	15
BONES (Rib of Beef)	,, set	2-8
TRIANGLES	,, 5 to	12
FLUTINAS	,, 30 to	65
METRONOMES	,, 20 to	30
VIOLIN BOWS	,, 3 to	15
VIOLONCELLO BOWS	,, 5 to	10
DOUBLE BASS BOWS	,, 10 to	20
DRUMS, or dumb Pianos for practice		15

Nearly all instruments fitted in cases with cloth or velvet lining, lock and key.

ACRABELLE First Violin Strings.

Best Neapolitan Strings for VIOLIN TENOR, VIOLINCELLO, DOUBLE BASS, GUITAR, AND BANJOS.

BEST CLARIFIED PAGANINI ROSIN, SPARE VIOLIN PEGS, BRIDGES, AND FITTINGS.

MONTHLY SUPPLIES OF NEW MUSIC.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

MAIL COACH HORNS.

MUSIC STOOLS AND HARMONIUM CHAIRS.

MUSIC STANDS.

REEDS, SPRINGS, MOUTH PIECES, and fittings for every kind of Musical Instruments.

DETAILED AND ILLUSTRATED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased, among other privileges, from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a direct means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, had proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE
NORTON'S
CAMOMILE PILLS.
Sold everywhere.
Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 11s.

NOTICES.

EMORIAL IN HONOUR OF THE EARL OF MAYO.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose of carrying out the objects of a Public Meeting held at the Town Hall of Calcutta on the 5th instant, appeal to their fellow-subjects of the British Crown in India, to all foreign residents in Her Majesty's Indian Territories, to the Princes, Chiefs, and Nobles of India, and to all who survey with interest the condition and progress of this country.

All those to whom this appeal is addressed are earnestly entreated to give their aid, influence, and persuasion in furtherance of the object of the Committee—that the national feeling on the present occasion should be emphatically and worthily expressed by a great spontaneous movement of admiration and regret.

If custom requires that the merits of eminent statesmen, soldiers, legislators, or philanthropists should be commemorated by statues or other durable monuments, how more than commonly urgent is it that we should do homage to the memory of a great public officer who has been taken away in the mid-t of his usefulness, perfidiously slain in the performance of an act of public duty. Nothing can be truly effectual for this purpose which falls short of hearty and united action on the part of all who loved, admired, and respected him whose loss we now deplore. Calcutta, as the seat of Government in India and the abode of the Viceroy, now desires to take the first step in any local or partial but in one universal movement in his honour.

The Committee, therefore, to which this duty has been delegated, respectfully and earnestly solicits general support, invites opinions and suggestions, and promises that in carrying out the object in view, its anxious wish will be to consult the intentions and desires of its supporters.

The Committee will not at present venture upon a suggestion as to the precise form which the Mayo Memorial should take. Most probably the general feeling will require that a statue of Lord Mayo should be comprehended in the scheme, but it is hoped that the sums contributed will enable those who have the final decision to inaugurate some great public work, which shall not merely hand down his name to posterity, but largely promote the welfare of the people to whom his last labours were devoted, and for whose good he sacrificed himself.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
MAYO MEMORIAL FUND.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Napier of Merchistoun	...	...	...	Rs. 1,000 0
The Hon'ble George Campbell	...	...	...	... 500 0
The Hon'ble John Strachey	...	...	...	... 1,000 0
The Hon'ble Louis Jackson	...	...	...	... 250 0
The Most Rev. Archbishop Steins..	...	...	...	... 150 0
Lieut.-Colonel A. S. Allan	...	...	...	... 50 0
J. A. Crawford, Esq.	...	...	...	... 250 0
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen-Smith	...	...	...	... 250 0
Lord H. Ulick Browne	...	...	...	... 250 0
J. Pitt-Kennedy, Esq.	...	...	...	... 500 0
The Hon'ble R. Stewart...	...	...	...	... 250 0
C. Bernard, Esq.	...	...	...	... 500 0
Rajah Narendra Krishna	...	...	...	... 250 0
Baboo Degumber Mitter	...	...	...	... 250 0
Col. H. L. Tmillier	...	...	...	... 100 0
Elias S. Gubboy, Esq.	...	...	...	... 500 0
Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq.	...	...	...	... 200 0
Moulvie Abdool Lateef Khan Bahadoor	...	...	...	... 50 0
George W. Kellner, Esq.	...	...	...	... 250 0
The Rev. John Stephenson	...	...	...	... 100 0
Thos. W. Brookes, Esq...	...	...	...	... 250 0
Major O. T. Burne	...	...	...	... 500 0
Lieut. C. L. C. de Robeck	...	...	...	... 100 0
Major C. C. Taylor	...	...	...	... 200 0
Captain F. Hood Gregory	...	...	...	... 100 0
Lieut. the Hon'ble J. S. Napier	...	...	...	... 50 0
Lieut.-Col. Napier Campbell	...	...	...	... 250 0
H. S. Bowdon, Esq.	...	...	...	... 50 0
H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., C.S.	...	...	...	... 250 0
				Rs. 8,200 0

H. W. I. WOOD,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.

SOUSCRIPTION PATRIOTIQUE
DES
FEMMES DE FRANCE
POUR
CONCOURIR A LA LIBERATION
DES
DEPARTEMENTS OCCUPES.

LES FRANCAIS RESIDANT A BOMBAY—Sont informés qu'il est ouvert à la Chancellerie du Consulat de France une souscription dont le produit est destiné à concourir à la libération du territoire.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received, up to SATURDAY the 30th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of an EARTHEN DAM and a STONE TUNNEL, for a LAKE to be formed at GHOREGAUM, in Salsette.

For particulars apply at the Office of the Undersigned, in Hornby

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—26TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden ships	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Andaman	Collins	Liverpool, Nov. 18.
	Hindostan	Bems	Calcutta, Feb. 8.
	India (s)	Andrea	Goa, March 24.
	Orissa (s)	Masterton	Greenock, Nov. 30.
	John Peacock	Finlay	Rangoon, Feb. 17.
	Rajpoots (s)	Rennoldson	Sydney, Feb. 27.
	Prince Oscar	Lowles	Liverpool, Nov. 11.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	China (s)	Ferrins	China, &c.
	St. George (s)	Harwood	Calcutta.
	Elias Hunting (s)	Gaze	Rangoon.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeill	Carwar and Coast.
	Scanderia (s)	Carroll	Calcutta.
	H. M. S. Dalhousie	Hewett	Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Cashmere, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Euphrates, to Malabar Coast.
Ship Atlantic, to Liverpool.
Barque Maddeleun, to Bordeaux via Malabar Coast.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Prince Patrick, 260 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

Prince Leopold, 250 bales cotton, and 600 bags myrabollams, Remington & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Dayal Toolseedass; 250 bales cotton, Damodar Gordhundass.

Astarte, 1 6?2 bundles sall, Pursotum Narenjee; 1,500 bundles myrabollams, S. S. Narrelwalla; 26 bales cotton, Lucknedass Narain.

Erato (s), 100 bales cotton, Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 50 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 37 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Alladdinbhoy; 60 bales cotton, Gocouldass Tokersee.

Como (s), 50 bales cotton, Dayal Ruttonsey; 250 bales cotton, Dayal Toolseedass; 86 bales cotton, Kessowjee Pitamber & Co.; 26 bales cotton, Hunsraz Khetsee; 60 bales cotton, Bhuraza Nurpot.

South Tyne (s), 3,750 bundles coir yarn, Peraz Chamsy; 50 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 5 bales cotton, Rhimjee Girdhur; 55 bales wool, Kessowjee Pitamber; 75 bales cotton, Toolseedass Vursdass.

Canute (s), 274 bales cotton, King & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kathlen Mary (s), 25 bales hides, Peerbhoy Assur.

Surat (s), 36 pieces E. teeth, Heerabhoy Vullybhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Tim Whiffler, 91 bales cotton, and 7 bales hides, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS.

Surat (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan (s), 239 bales sharkfins, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 500 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 17 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 85 bales cotton, Hunmutram Hurdewdass.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

COTTON.

25	candies New Hingunghaut (ready)	Rs. 291
25	,, Dholleras (10th May)	,, 253
25	,, Old Veerungaum (ready)	,, 221
50	,, ,,	,, 220
325	,, New Digrus	,, 208
160	,, ,, Comrawuttee (full pressed)	,, 260
50	,, Verawul (ready)	,, 219
1,000	,, Dholleral (10th May)	,, 252

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 26.

Mackenzie, Lieutenant, 106th Bengal Light Infantry, on leave, from Deol loe.

Ashber, Assi tant Surgeon, 109th Foot, to appear before a medical board from Roorkee.

E skine, Captain, 1st Light Cavalry, to appear before a medical board, from Lucknow.

Turnbull, Surgeon Major, 24th Bengal N. I., to appear before a medical board, from Meean Meer.

Prout r, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to appear before a medical board, from Umballa.

DEPARTURE.—MARCH 26.

Sadlier, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 23.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. W. M. Soutter, M.A., of the Bengal Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal from the afternoon of the 16th inst.

Mr. H. W. Wellesley, Offg. Under-Secy to the Govt. of India in the Home Dept., assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 19th inst.

The Hon. Elchinstone Jackson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself on the 20th ult. of the leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 123, dated the 25th Jan. inst.

Leave of absence on private affairs for six months is granted to Mr. J. Graham, Adv. Genl., with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. H. S. Cunningham to officiate as Adv. Genl. during the absence of Mr. Graham, or until further orders.

The services of Capt. Lowndes, Supt of Police, 2nd grade, British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept. for employment as Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo.

Mr. Harry Rivet-Carnac, Commr. of Cotton and Commerce with the Govt. of India is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 18th prox., or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Consequent on the departure on furlough for two years of Capt. Donald Macdonald, Deputy Supt., of the 3rd, officiating in the 2nd, grade of the Revenue Survey Dept., the following promotions are made with effect from the 18th Jan. inst. :—

Capt. Fitzhenry Coddington Deputy Supt., 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

Capt. William Henry Wilkins, Asst. Supt., 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Supt., 3rd grade.

Col. D. C. Vanrenen, Supt. of Revenue Surveys, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 11th April next, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Capt. E. W. Samuells, Asst. Supt. of Revenue Surveys, 1st grade, having returned from furlough and rejoined his appointment on the 4th inst., Mr. F. C. Farrell, Asst. Supt., 2nd grade, reverted to his permanent appointment on the same date.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major W. H. Beynon, Political Agent, Jeypoor, is granted leave of absence from the 9th to the 18th Feb. 1872, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on return from furlough to Europe.

Asst. Surg. J. H. Hendl y resumed medical charge of the Marwar Agency, on relieving Surg. W. J. Moore, of temporary charge thereof, on the afternoon of the 19th Feb. 1872.

Col. R. C. Lawrence, C.B., made over and Dr. D. Wright, Residency Surgeon, received charge of the Nepal Residency on the afternoon of the 9th inst.

Capt. E. Temple, Asst. Political Agent in Bundelkund, is granted 15 days' preparatory leave from the 3rd prox. or the subsequent date in April on which he may avail himself thereof, to enable him to proceed to Bombay for embarkation to England on furlough.

Lt. T. H. Maitland, Beng. S. & Boundary Settlement Officer, Bhopal, to officiate as Political Asst. in Sindeela and Cant. Major Nowgong, vice Capt. Temple proceeding on furlough.

Capt. P. W. Bannerman, Asst Agent, Political Asst. and Consul Muscat, to officiate as Political Agent, Baghelcund (Rewah) during the absence on leave of Capt. E. K. C. Bradford.

H. E. the Viceroy and Gov. Gen. has been pleased to appoint Capt. R. C. Stewart, Asst. Adjt-Genl, Mysore Div., to be Mil. Asst. to the Chief Comsr. of Mysore, vice Col. Ramsay, who vacates his appointment on taking furlough to Europe.

Capt. Stewart will, however, continue to act as Private Sec. to H. E. the Gov. of Madras until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. A. Sternlake, Offg. Asst. to the Comptroller Genl, is allowed furlough to proceed to England for one year, with subsidiary leave for fourteen days.

Mr. E. W. Madden is appointed to officiate as an Asst. to the Comptroller Genl. in the 3rd class of the Financial Dept.

Mr. E. W. S. Login is appointed to officiate as Asst. to the Comsr. of Paper Currency in Bombay.

Mr. J. Westland, Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Financial Dept., availed himself on the afternoon of the 8th inst. of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 123, dated the 25th Jan. inst.

Mr. D. M. Barbour appointed to officiate at Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Financial Dept., with effect from the 8th inst.

Mr. Barbour officiated as an Additional Under-Secy. to the Govt of India in the Financial Dept from the 7th Jan. 1872 to the 8th inst.

The following letter from the Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt of India in the Financial Dept., to the Comptroller Genl., No. 2,118, dated Fort William, the 22nd March 1872, is published for general information :—

In reply to your letter No. 6,729, dated the 2nd inst., I am desired to state that although under sec. 13 of Act XXIII of 1870, the fourth and eighth of a rupee are legal tenders for fractions of a rupee, even if the coins have lost more than two per cent. in weight by reasonable wear, yet such coins are to be dealt with strictly according to the provisions of sec. 16 of the Act when presented to an office authorized to act under that section.

The Govt. Genl. in Council pleased to direct that the provisions of Financial Notification No. 204, dated 14th July 1871 (of which a copy is hereto appended), shall have retrospective effect from the 1st day of April 1870, the date on which the Court Fees' Act VII. of 1870 came into force.

In exercise of the power vested in him by sec. 35 of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, the Govr. Genl in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the fees chargeable under the said Act, Schedule I, Article 11, in respect of probate of wills, or letters of administration, or of any other such will or letters of administration relate to property, which a deceased person was possessed of or entitled to, not beneficially, but as a trustee for any other person or persons.

Provided that this remission shall not extend to cases in which a trustee has the power of appointing or otherwise conferring a beneficial interest in the said property.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. G. S. Watson, C.B., appointed to this Presidency, having reported his arrival at Bombay from England on the 18th inst., is directed to relieve Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. W. M. Muir, M.D., C.B., from the office of Inspr. Genl. of Hospls., British troops, the latter officer returning to England.

The furlough to India on private affairs for two years, under the regulations of 1868, granted to Lt. A. Gaselee, on the Ben. S. & 1st Wing 5th Regt. Punjab Inf., by G. O. No. 1,443, dated 28th Nov. 1871, is cancelled at his own request.

H. E. the Gover. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—Corps of Guides.

Capt. H. Wylie, of the Ben. Staff Corps, Inf., to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt. A. G. Hammond, or until further orders.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. of India in Council is pleased to notify that Orderly-room Clerks, like Regtl. Quartermaster Sergeants, shall, like Regtl. Orderly-room Clerks, receive an increase of 6 pence per diem after an uninterrupted service of three years; but as such appointments are only temporary, the incumbents will not acquire the status of Regtl. Orderly-room Clerks, as prescribed by Roy l Warrant.

The provisions of this order are applicable to the three Presidencies.

Lt. Col. George Delane, of the Ben. S. C., Comdt. Govr. Genl.'s Body Guard, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs, for six months, under rule 7 of the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Major H. L. C. Bernard, of the Ben. S. C., Wing Officer 31st (Punjab) Regt. N. I., availed himself of the furlough granted him in G. G. O. No. 1,102, dated 15th Dec. 1871, in India, on the 6th inst.

The services of Asst. Surg. W. G. May, in medical charge of the 16th (The Lucknow) Regt. of N. I., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of Col. by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 12 of the 6th Jan 1868, subject to H. M's approval :—

Major and Bt. Lt. Col. Allen Bayard Johnson, Ben S. C.,—11th March 1872.

Lt. Col. [illegible] Ben. List, Inf., having failed to qualify by the higher standard, is removed from the operation of G. G. O. No. 1,056, dated 16th Oct. 1869, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India.

The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of Col. by brevet from the date specified, under the operation of clauses 8 and 9 of Royal Warrant of 31st Jan. 1859, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Lt. Col. Robert Patrick Anderson, Ben. S. C., 30th Sept. 1871.

Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) George Strangways, Inf., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of Col. by brevet from the date specified, under the operation of clauses 13 and 14 of the Royal Warrant of 21st Dec. 1871, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Lt. Col. Herbert Taylor Macpherson, C.B., V.C., of the Ben. S. C., 13th March 1872.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Punjab Frontier Force.—No. 2 Horse Light Feld. Bat.

Lt. R. H. W. Plunkett, of the R. A., to be Subaltern.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt. William Arthur James Wallace, of the Royal Engrs., (Engr. Insp. Estab.), Ex. Engr. D. P. W., Deputy Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay not before the 12th April next.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lt. Col. is promoted to the rank of Col. by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th Jan. 1861, clause 2, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Lt. Col. St. John O'Neill Muter, Bom. S. C., 18th March 1872.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben. S. C., having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 20th Sept 1866, subject to H. M's approval :—

Capt. Charles Kenneth Mackenzie Walter, 20th March 1872.

The following promotion is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th Aug. 1864, para. 60, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

BREVET.—to be Capt.

Lt. Frederic Wood Macmullen, Genl. List, Cav., 20th March 1872.

Major (Bt. Lt. Col.) T. E. Gordon, of the Ben. S. C., is allowed an extension of furlough to the 31st March 1872, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from furlough on private affairs to Europe.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec 1871, and in consequence of the death of Major Genl. W. F. Beatson, Ben. Inf., on the 4th Feb. 1872, the name of Col. Tstock, Bom. S. C., is placed on the list of Major Genls.

Major G. R. F. Bardin, Mad. S. C., is placed on the gradation list of Lt. Cols.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M's approval:—

BREVET.

Capt. Robert Cunliffe Low, Bengal Cav., to be Major, from Feb. 5, 1872, in succession to Major Genl. W. F. Beatson, Bengl. Inf. deceased.

The services of Major (Bt. Lt. Col.) T. E. Gordon, of the Ben. S. C., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The following orders issued by the Govt. of Bombay are confirmed :—

Granting furlough to Europe on private affairs to the undermentioned officers :—

Lt. Col. Alexander Thomas Armstrong, of the Ben. S. C., 2nd in Command and Squad. Officer 4th Ben. Cav. (Lancers), for two years, under the regulations of 1868 ;

Major James Graham, of the Bengal S. C., Deputy Asst. Comsy. Genl., for two years, under the regulations of 1868 ;

And granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned officer :—

Capt. Reynolds Donald, of the Benl. S. C., for one year, under the regulations of 1868.

The services of Surg. H. M. Greenhow are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Capt. F. W. Crohan, of the Genl. List, Inf., attached to the Coolie Corps with the Right or Chittagong Column, Looshai Expeditionary Force, are placed at the disposal of H. E. the C-in-C. from the 1st April next.

The undermentioned officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Lt. Col. J. S. Trevor, of the Royal Engrs., G. G. O. No. 142 of 1872, per Delhi, 16th Feb. 1872 :

Maj. (Bt. Lt. Col.) O. Wilkinson, of the late 4th European L. C., G. G. O. Nos. 922 of 1871 and 197 of 1872 ; Major F. H. Inglefield, of the Ben. S. C., G. G. O. Nos. 163 of 1872 ; Capt. (Bt. Major M. M. Prendergast, of the Ben. S. C., G. G. O. No. 150 of 1872 ; and Capt. A. W. J. Montgomerie, of the 29th Hussars, G. G. O. No. 1,147 of 1872, per Sumatra, 11th March 1872.

First Class Vet. Surg. J. S. Woods, of the Stud Dept., attached to the Poonah Stud Depot, is allowed leave of absence for 15 days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs under the regulations of 1868.

Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) Francis Justin Nelson, of the Ben. S. C., Comdt. 7th Regt. of N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. of India has been pleased to make the following appointment on his Lordship's Personal Staff, with effect from the 8th inst. :—

Capt. F. H. Gregory, Ext. a de-C., to be A-de-C., vice Capt. H. B Lockwood who ceased to be borne on H. E.'s Staff from that date.

The services of Lt. J. Burpe, of the Ben. S. C., 2nd Wing Sub. 2nd Sikh Inf., Punjab Frontier Force, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon. the Lt. Govr. of the Punjab, for employment on His Honor's Personal Staff as A.-de-C., with effect from the 1st Feb. 1872.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Henry Montgomery Barton Burlton, of the Ben. S. C., Asst. Cant. Mag., Meerut,—for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay ;

Capt. Frederick Schomberg Carr, of the Genl. List, Inf. Adj. 5th Punjab Cav., Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

H. E. the Govr. Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS,—Howrah Company, No. 8.

Mr. George Langham to be Ens., vice Ens. H. Hunter, whose name is removed from the rolls of the corps.

Lt. Col. Frederick Henry Smith, of the Ben. S. C., Comdt., 18th Regt. Cav., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs, for six months, under rule 11 of the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The following order issued by the Govt. of Bombay is confirmed :—

Granting furlough to Europe on private affairs to the undermentioned officer :—

Lt. George Tonkyns Morris, of the Benl. S. C., 2nd Squad. Sub. 3rd Ben. Cav., for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt. E. Swetenham, S. C., Ex. Engr., 1st grade, Central India, is to join British Burmah.

Mr. H. Prince, Ex. Engr. 1st grade, British Burmah, is, on return from furlough, transferred to the N. W. Provinces, Buildings and Roads Branch.

Mr. G. Knight is appointed to the P. W. D., temporarily, as a Sub-Engr. of the 2nd grade, and posted to the Agra district of the Rajpootana State Railway.

The undermentioned Royal Engr. Officers are appointed to the P. W. D. as Asst. Engrs. 2nd grade and posted as follows :—

Lt. D. A. Johnstone to the N. W. Provinces, Irrigation Branch ;

Lt. H. A. Yorke, to the Indus Valley State Railway ; Lt. J. T. St. Spratt, to the Punjab, Buildings and Roads Branch ; Lt. J. F. Garwood, to the N. W. Provinces, Buildings and Roads Branch ; and Lt. A. Porcelli, to Hyderabad.

Lt. T. O Wingate, 1-2st Fusiliers, is appointed to the P. W. D. as an Asst. Engr. of the 2nd grade, and posted to the N. W. Provinces in the Buildings and Roads Branch.

Mr. H. Prince, Ex. Engr. 1st grade, British Burmah, was allowed leave without pay for the period from 10th Aug. 1871 to 11th March 1872 inclusive, in extension of the furlough granted him in Notification No. 182, dated 12th May 1870.

Ens. J. Cliborn, Bn. M.'s 62nd Foot, a candidate for the Ben. S. C., is appointed to the P. W. D. as an Asst. Engr. of the 2nd grade, and posted to Oudh.

Mr. J. Bennett, Ex. Engr., 1st grade, Port Blair, is allowed fifteen months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, also six weeks' preparatory leave from 1st March, on which date he made over charge of the Port Blair division to Ser. W. Cauley, Supervr. of Works.

Mr. N. A. Graydon is appointed to the P. W. D. as an Asst. Engr. of the 1st grade, and posted to Oudh.

Mr. A. Adams, Asst. Engr., 2nd grade, Punjab, is removed from the P. W. D.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions in the Accounts Branch of the P. W. D., in connection with revised arrangements for the audit of the accounts of Guaranteed Railways, with effect from the 1st April 1872 :—

To be Examiner of Guaranteed Ry. Accts. to the Govt. of India, with the rank of Controller, 2nd Class 1st Grade.

Capt. L. Conway-Gordon, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

To be Examiner of Guaranteed Ry. Accts at Lahore, with the rank of Controller, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade.

Mr. W. B. Fane, Controller, 2nd class, 4th grade, Govt Examiner of Ry. Accts, Calcutta.

To be Examiner of Guaranteed Ry. Accts to the Govt. of India at Madras, with the rank of Controller, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade.

Capt. C. M. Moberly, Mad. S. C., Controller, 2nd class, 4th grade, Govt. Examiner of Ry. Accts. at Madras.

To be Examiner of Guaranteed Ry. Accts to the Govt. of India at Bombay, with the rank of Controller, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade.

Lt. R. A. Sargeaunt, R. E., Controller, 2nd class, 4th grade, Offg. Govt. Examiner of Ry. Accts., Bombay.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Auditor Oudh and Rohilkund Ry. Accts., with local and temporary rank of a Controller, 2nd class, 4th grade, to rank as a Controller, 2nd class, 3rd grade (Supernumerary).

To be Asst. Examiner of Guaranteed Ry. Accts to the Govt. of India at Calcutta, with the rank of Deputy Controller.

Mr. W. G. Bayly, B. A., Deputy Controller, B ngal.

To be Asst. Examiner of Guaranteed Ry. Accts. to the Govt. of India at Bombay, with the rank of Deputy Controller.

Mr. R. K. Williams, Asst., 1st grade, Bombay.

To be Asst. Examiner of Guaranteed Ry. Accts. to the Govt. of India at Kurrachee, with the rank of Asst. Controller, 1st Grade.

Mr. F. Morrison, Asst. Controller, 2nd Grade.

To be Asst. Examiner of Guaranteed Ry. Accts. to the Govt. of India at Madras, with rank of Asst. Controller, 2nd Grade.

Mr. S. M. Johnson, Asst. Controller, 2nd grade.

In continuation of P. W. D. Notification No. 371 of the 3rd Oct. 1871, Capt. A. LeMesurier, Royal Indian Navy Engrs., Ex. Engr. 1st grade, has been appointed Deputy Consulting Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Kurrachee.

PUNJAUB ORDERS.

(*Punjaub Gazette*, March 21.)

Mr. E. A. Prinsep, Settlement Commr., Punjab, is, with the sanction of the Govt. of India, granted privilege leave for the two months preceding his departur on furlough, as a special case.

Mr. W. Macnabb, Deputy Commr., Simla, having reported his return to Bombay from leave to Europe on urgent private affairs on the 9th March, in G. G. O. No. 382, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him in 'Punjab Gazette' Order No. 1,872, dated 5th Dec 1871, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. Macnabb is allowed the usual preparatory leave to enable him to join his appointment.

Mr. H. W. Steel, Asst. Commr., Kasur, has obtained two years' furlough on sick certificate, together with 30 days' subsidiary leave, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his present duties.

Capt. C. E. Armstrong, Judge, Small Cause Court, Ludiana, having reported his returned to Bombay from furlough to rejoin on the 1st Jan. 1872, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr. C. P. Elliott, Deputy Commr., Punjab, having reported his return to Bombay from furlough to Europe, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment.

Capt. the Hon. G. C. Napier, Asst. Commr., on his return from furlough, is posted to the Simla District.

The following transfers of appointments are made, with effect from the date of the departure on subsidiary leave of Mr. F. H. Egerton, Commr. and Supt :—

Col. O. J. McL. Farrington, Commr. and Supt., from the Lahore to the Rawulpindi Division.

Mr. A. Brandreth, Commr. and Supt., Delhi Div., on return from leave, will officiate as Commr. and Supt., Lahore Division.

Major (Bt. Lt. Col.) C. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., Commr. and Supt. (on furlough), from the Ambalah to the Amritsar Division.

Lt. Col. C. H. Hall will continue to officiate as Commr of the Amritsar Div., pending the return from leave of Major-Genl. R. G. Taylor.

Mr. T. D. Forsyth, Commr. and Supt., from the Jalandhar to the Ambalah Division.

Mr. P. S. Melvill, Commr. and Supt., from the Rawulpindi to the Jalandhar Division.

In modification of G. O. No. 613, dated 26th Feb. 1872, posting Mr. G. J. Ryall to the Small Cause Court of Simla, on return from furlough—Mr G. J. Ryall, on return from furlough, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment as Judge, Small Cause Court, Amritsar.

Mr. G. J. Ryall, Judge Small Cause Course Court, is transferred from Amritsar to Simla.

Mr. W. F. Woodward, Judge, Small Cause Court, is transferred from Simla to Amrit-sar on being relieved by Mr. Ryall.

Mr. A. Robertson is appointed to officiate as Judge Small Cause Court, Amritsar, for the interval between his resuming charge from Mr Ryall and making over charge to Mr. Woodward.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sirdar Div. Order, dated 4th March 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. B. Reed to the medical charge of the Lock Hospl. at Sabathu from the 1st Jan. 1872, and Asst. Surg J. M. McLean, M.D., 2-12th Regt. N. I., to the above charge, from the 14th Feb. 1872, vice Asst. Surg. Reed.

5th Punjab Cav.—Regtl. Order, dated 29th Jan. 1872, making the following temporary arrangements, consequent on the departure of Capt. F. Hammond, 2nd Squad. Officer, on leave on medical certificate :—

Lt. W. Vousden, 1st Squad. Sub., to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer in addition to his other duties vice Capt. Hammond.

Lt. J. C. Watts, 2nd Squad. Sub., to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer in addition to his other duties vice Lt. Vousden.

2nd Punjab Inf.—Regtl. Order, dated 20th Jan. 1872, making the following temporary appointments, consequent on the return of Capt. J. J. Boswell from furlough :—

Lt. A. H. Turner, Adjt., to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt. A. D Stretch, Qr. Mr., to officiate as Adjt.

Lt. J. M. D. Lewes, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Qr. Mr. in addition to his other duties.

5th Gurkhas—Regtl Order, dated 5th Feb 1872, making the following temporary arrangements, consequent on the departure of Capt. C. C. Codrington, Wing Officer and officiating 2nd in Comd., and Wing Officer, on leave on medical certificate, and pending the return of Major H. P. Cose to the regiment :—

Capt. W. H. Unwin, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer.

Capt. W. E. Gowan, Offg. 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Wing Offr., vice Capt. Unwin.

Dated 14th Feb. 1872, making the following alterations in temporary appointments, consequent on the return of Major H. F. Lowe, 2-5th Gurkhas, to the regiment :—

Capt. W. H. Unwin, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate until further orders.

Capt. W. E. Gowan to officiate as 1st Wing Sub., vice Capt. Unwin.

MR. & MRS. SASSOON'S BALL.

THE BALL to be given by Mr. and Mrs. SASSOON to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and which was POSTPONED from the 15th February, will TAKE PLACE on THURSDAY, the 4th April.

Ladies and Gentlemen who received Invitations are kindly requested to accept this intimation.

Sans Souci, 19th March 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MOIR—March 24th, at 8, Hyde Park Street, London, William Moir, Esq., aged 47.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1872.

THE heads of the information asked for lately by Mr. F. S. Chapman, as to the extent to which taxes instead of being remitted have of late years been merely disguised under new names—called, that is to say, local rates or provincial cesses instead of imperial taxes—might be given, we imagine, without much trouble by the Financial Department. Indeed, when the Budget is brought forward, we presume some attempt must be made by Sir R. Temple to show how the policy of Decentralization has worked during the financial year just drawing to a close; and, to do this with any satisfaction to himself or the Council, Sir Richard must state plainly what relief was given last March to each of the several Provincial Governments by the reduction of the Income-tax, and what is the amount of the revenue collected by means of the various new imposts levied on the population of each province or district. When a statement of this kind has been put on record, we shall be able to strike a balance; and to determine whether, on the whole, the financial legislation of last year at all events has diminished or increased the burdens of the people. At present, we are left entirely in the dark; but there is a general suspicion that no real advantage has been gained by the taxpayers from the reduction of the imperial demands. What was feared, when the proposal to give a certain degree of financial independence to the local Governments was under consideration, has, it is believed, actually come to pass. There has been no retrenchment of expenditure, but each Governor of a province has seen in the relaxation of the checks formerly placed on his authority the opportunity of gratifying what is the favourite ambition of Indian Governors in these days—to make their names known as the creators of great and splendid public works. To feed this passion the newly-acquired powers of the local Legislatures have been freely used; and fresh sources of revenue have been opened out in all directions in which it seemed unlikely that the call for more money would provoke an inconveniently loud outcry. The cultivators of the land have, of course, been the chief sufferers; and it would be interesting to know how much taxation has been transferred to their charge from that of well-to do citizens by officials who in their dealings with the land are guided by the political economy of the time of Joseph's Pharaoh. The British Indian Association of Bengal has just put forth an emphatic and much-needed protest against the injustice done to the poorer landholders of that Presidency by the levying of a road cess which reaches "every "person with even one rupee of profit per "annum" instead of an income-tax "which "touches only 43 among 10,000;" and the most perverse ingenuity will be puzzled to ascribe the line taken by the rich zemindars who belong to this association to selfishness, for these men themselves are among the chief contributors to the Income Tax. It is a vulgar error to suppose that Bengal zemindars are all rich men. In the new number of the St. James' Magazine there is an article on the Permanent Settlement by Mr. James Hutton, late editor of the *Englishman*, in which we find quoted an official letter from Mr. R. B. Chapman, "who "states, as a matter within his own knowledge, "that 'there are some rich men amongst them, "'a few *very* rich men, but the bulk of the class "'are men of very limited income, and too many "'of them of embarrassed circumstances. The "'vast majority of the estates, for which "'revenue is paid direct to the Govern-"'ment, are *petty* properties and the "'larger ones are almost all so charged with "'subordinate tenures of a more or less perma-"'nent character, as often to leave the so-called "'owner with only a moderate annuity." Such is the class of men, holding their property by a permanent tenure at a fixed rent, whom the Government, has by what we look upon as a clear breach of faith, condemned to pay local cesses in order to fill a deficit created by a vicious system of imperial taxation. Even the citizens of Calcutta who profited by the reduction of the Income-tax now complain of the unfairness of compelling the poorer landholders to bear their burdens.

In this Presidency, Decentralization has added nothing at present to the taxes on the land, which had previously for some years enjoyed the privilege of paying local cesses, besides the imperial land revenue. Our Government has raised money partly by throwing on Municipalities the duty of fulfilling its obligations—with the obvious result of making Municipal Government unpopular by unduly increasing its costliness—and partly by the imposition of the Non-Agricultural Cess, which is payable by every person not being a landholder who earns fifty rupees a year. The working of this cess is quite as "inquisitorial" as that of the Income Tax, ann its incidence descends very much lower id the social scale. We hear that officers of Government charged with the disagreeable duty of collecting the cess think nothing of writing to employers of labour, or even heads of households, for lists of their servants; and a correspondent wrote to us the other day describing the natural amazement and disgust of a number of poor labourers who were summarily ordered by a policeman to go and report themselves and pay this new tax The cess does not touch the great and powerful, but it must have made more intense throughout the Presidency the dissatisfaction of the people with our Government; and we can hardly credit the rumour that already the officials have begun the collection of the cess for a *second* year. Mr. F. S. Chapman may perhaps have had this tax in his thoughts when he demanded an account of the way in which local Governments and Municipalities have used or abused their privilege of taxing the people. We hope the honourable gentleman will persevere with his inquiries till the whole truth is revealed; for it is clear that no voluntary action in the matter will be taken by the Executive Government, so long as one of its members, Mr. Strachey, is in favour of making the land pay everything, and another, Mr. B. H. Ellis, openly rejoices in the multiplication of *octroi* duties by selfish Municipalities.

There can hardly be a doubt that, if the results of Decentralization were once laid before the public, the Finance Minister would be convinced of the necessity for employing his surplus in the reduction or abolition of objectionable local taxes, instead of taking advantage of it to do away with the income-tax which, if the minimum limit liable to assessment were raised to Rs. 1,000, would, as the British Indian Association says, reach only the well-to-do. It should not be forgotten, however, that we cannot yet be sure that Sir R. Temple will have a surplus in 1872-73. He has, no doubt, a surplus in 1871-72, but that is another matter. If our readers will look at the telegraphic summary of Mr. Lowe's Budget, published in another column, they will see that the large surplus of £2,815,000 for the current year is applied, as by law it must be applied, in the reduction of the National Debt, and that the reduction of taxation in 1872-73 is based upon an estimate excess of £3,602,000 of the income of that year over the expenditure. On the same principle, Sir R. Temple ought to set aside the amount of his surplus for 1871-72 as a reserve to be spent on extraordinary public works, for the construction of which it would otherwise be necessary to raise a new loan. It is only in the event of the estimates for the coming financial year being so favourable as to show another probable surplus that the Finance Minister will be justified in reducing taxation. No more reckless financial policy could be adopted by a State which borrows large sums of money every year than that of using a chance surplus, not to prevent the creation of fresh debt, but to lessen the burden of taxation for the ensuing year with the certainty of having to make it heavier again the year after.

COLONEL REID, R. A., has been appointed to officiate in the Gwalior command.

RAM

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, 24TH MARCH.

The office establishment of the Mhow and Neemuch Road Division is to be broken up almost immediately; one portion of the road to be in charge of the Executive Engineer at Mhow, and another in that of the Engineer officer at Neemuch, both already overworked officials. Mr. H. F. White, C.E., and Mr. Nelson will have therefore to be transferred to other duties. A good deal of money has been spent on this road, yet it is one of the worst in these parts. Some of the bridges between Mhow and Pitgurah are of the worst description of build. The work was done by native contractors, who could scarcely be expected, in any fairness, to do much, considering the low rates given. Lately, however, Messrs. W. Francis & Co. have had several bridges on the line in the course of construction, and the superiority of these over the others, both in material and workmanship, is most marked. This firm was led to expect extensive works, and, in consequence, took out heavy machinery, but just as all was got in full working order at a vast outlay, in comes the mandate that no more work of any magnitude is to be proceeded with. It is not long ago since, in a similar case, Government had to pay nearly a lac of rupees as compensation to a contractor at Mhow.

Colonel Brown, R.H.A., proceeded to Bombay a few days ago on his way to join his new appointment at Kurrachee. Colonel Fuller, R.H.A., is expected to leave us shortly for England.

We shall soon be losing Dr. Stewart, 15th Hussars, who has been appointed Deputy Inspector General at Poona.

By the way, is there any limit to the number of officers allowed leave of absence? Fancy the Hussars here having *all* their Captains absent except *one*!

It is confidently expected that the railway from Khundwa to the Nerbudda river will be finished in January next.

Cholera has broken out, and, I am sorry to add, is daily increasing on the Khundwa road.

One of the Parsees who was injured during a row that took place a few evenings ago in the bazaar still lies in a precarious state.

SPORTING NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 1ST MARCH.

Since writing my last I have been at Nice to see the racing and pigeon shooting in that winter Paradise of the *Alpes Maritimes*. For climate and amusement I can strongly recommend that lovely spot to Indians returning during the winter months, always provided their pockets be well lined, for it is certainly the most expensive habitat on the face of the globe. You cannot sneeze without paying for the luxury. Putting aside the inordinate extortion to which visitors are subjected by the hotel keepers, there is little left to long for. Monaco, with its tables, is within half an hour's run by rail, and there one can put any sum below four hundred pounds down to a napoleon on red or black as seems him best. At the Casino, the American game of baccarat attracts numbers after midnight. Balls and parties are numerous, the opera very fair indeed, lovely drives, pretty women in splendid toileties. What more can mortal man, not in search of health, with a good credit at his bankers, want? The racing was far below the average, being entirely made up of steeple-chases without a fence in the whole course, except the water jump in front of the Stand, requiring any doing. Numerous bookmakers from England attended, but not to much profit, for they found the finances of France at a very low ebb, and that sous had taken the place of the gold twenty-franc piece. But for the foreigners, this year Nice would be in a fix. The pigeon shooting was excellent, the chief prize of £400 being carried off by an American gentleman, the Duke of Hamilton being second. Mr Reginald Herbert secured most of the other prizes. His Grace is living there in a lovely villa, presented by him to a lady fair from the Italian stage, who drives about with the arms of Hamilton and Brandon on her carriage panels, and is herself a marvel of beauty. I noticed the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Courtenay, with their insolvent courthonours fresh upon them, losing what little remains to them with all speed at the gambling table, and people who ought to know say Mr. Padwick only allows the Duke of Hamilton £15,000 out of his once immense fortune to fritter away at the tables on the race course and on his lady love. By the way, in looking over the pages of Ruff, I notice a horse named Padwick by King Caradoc out of a mare by Baigatcher. How bitterly severe the name of this animal has been against the Hill Street financier and attorney! A clergyman of the Church of England, who has retired from the profession, has been doing the best of all during the season at the tables, and has sacked a goodly heap of gold and re,ublican paper; his wife, too, is the best-dressed lady in the place, and gives the most pleasant and *recherché* parties. Prince Demidoff's *chef* performs at the Trois Frères, and let me recommend that establishment to those fond of a really good dinner and willing to pay for it. Bifurcation is a *sine qua non* in Nice.

The ugly truth of Prince Charlie having turned a complete roarer is attested by his being driven to a forlorn price for the Derby. Last season the Bedford Lodge people made no secret that there was some defect in the truly magnificent colt's respiratory organs, and having told the truth were, as a matter of course, discredited. I confess myself one of the many disbelievers. In racing, if it be desired to set the majority on the wrong tack, the best course is to tell the plain unvarnished truth. Some few days back General Peel and a *coterie* of sportsmen were on Newmarket Heath when the murder came out. The Prince did a fast gallop, and when climbing the hill to the entrance of the top of the town roared like a mad bull. The infirmity is most unfortunate, for there is no saying what this great son of Blair Athol, if sound in his wind, could not have done. Admiral Rous pronounced him the greatest two year-old that ever ran on the English turf, and in that estimate most good judges concur, while his exceptional merits were confirmed by the gallant style in which he breasted the hill and cut down Cremorne and the rest of his field in the Criterion. The first quarter of a mile of the Epsom Downs course literally strangles roarers, but not so the Rowley mile, and we must not take liberties with Joseph Dawson's colt when we remember how wonderfully dangerous those notorious roarers Liddington and Belladrum were over that course; his form is really so superior that he must still be very dangerous in the race for the Guineas. For the Derby, of course he is out of court. The Australians should be on the lookout for this horse for stud purposes, for in their warm, dry climate he is not likely to transmit his infirmity to his stock, and he bids fair to frame into a stallion possessing power enough to carry sixteen stone in the Shires. A very heavy commission for the Guineas has been executed in favour of Lord Falmouth's Queen's Messenger, and he has passed his stable companion Nuncham in the quotations. Last year this son of Trumpeter and Queen Bertha—the Oaks winner of 1863—from want of time, ran so raw and *unschooled* that no reliable estimate of his capabilities could be formed, but now, as a greatly-improved three year old, his action is all that can be desired, putting one very much in mind of West Australian's long, true, sweeping stride. The fortunes of the house of Paget seem likely to take a favourable turn at last, for I hear John Day and all the Danebury folk are in the seventh heaven of delight with the progress of the *gentlemanly* Sir Amyas. In 1871, Sir Amyas was as handsome a juvenile as possible, to my eye too peacocky for staying, but I am informed that he has lost that appearance, and has let down and laid on muscle to a surprising degree. Be that as it may, I shall prefer this horse's chance at Newmarket to that at Epsom, and for the mile race he will run very fast. We shall all be glad to see Lord Anglesey pull off some good stakes this season, as he is a staunch good sportsman. I cannot, however, credit him with any one of the three great three-year old races. Helmet is uncertain enough to place a millionaire in pecuniary difficulties; able to do almost anything when in the vein, but not, when most wanted, inclined to try. His clever trainer Woolcott has, he states, discovered a bridle in which this horse exhibits no signs of that ruinous shiftiness which he shewed in the Midd'e Park Plate and the Criterion, for the first of which events he started first favourite, only 5 to 2 being procurable against him at the post. I doubt if any year has ever produced four horses of such gentlemanly quality as Prince Charlie, Sir Amyas, Almoner, and Cremorne; the last named of the four, if his friends do not go against him, must now be my Derby selection. The mountain of flesh he carried at the opening of the new year is being gradually reduced, and the colt is doing long strong work and improving daily. He will, backs permitting, come to the post fresh and thoroughly wound up, and now that Prince Charlie is shelved I do not see what is to beat him. His two-year old performances, nine wins out of eleven attempts, were beyond doubt first rate. The Liverpool aspirant, Marin, earned an extra 7lb. for his two Nice performances, so will not see the finish for the Grand National. Mr. Studd's champion Mars, after winning a capital trial, was put *hors de combat* by a filled leg, and his owner, much to his credit be it said, without attempting to lay off one penny of his money, immediately drew the pen through his name. That Mars well and sound is a clinking good horse over a country, as he was on the flat, there can be no two opinions. At Cecil's knocking out I was not in the least surprised, and never thought the Cesarewitch winner actually dangerous, for with age he has got that incurable disease *the slows*. After being displaced for a few days by Scipio—to steer whom Robt. Janson has accepted a retainer—my selection, Primrose, is again first in the list of favourites. Three of Mr. Yates' horses have been tried at Epsom on the Woodside track, and Harvester cleaned them all out with lots in hand, and he has since been backed for a good round sum. The Croydon winner is decidedly one of the best steeplechasers of his day, though several jockeys who rode in the race declare that but for Scipio stepping he must have won. Of Schiedam, I hear the most favourable reports, and his owner, Lord Eglinton, has declined an offer for him of double the price he paid Mr. Chaplin. Amongst outsiders, Charlie and the Camera (?) *obscura* gelding attract most notice; the former, a very good looking horse by Van Galen out of Eccola, with only 10 stone is most indulgently weighted. Had David staying quality, with 10st. 10lb. on him, he should be *there or thereabouts*, but he can never get that long course. Master Mowbray has a host of friends, and old Despatch is doing well, but when all is said I still stick to Mr. Brockton's splendid mare PRIMROSE.

The recruiting for the German Army this year, owing to the impending increase of the French and Russian military forces, will be more than usually extensive. Of those liable to serve hitherto, except in war time, only forty per cent. have been actually enlisted, and the numerous class of able-bodied young men not called out will be more severely dealt with. Instead of one hundred and twenty thousand recruits required hitherto this season, the requirements of Germany amount to no less than one hundred and forty thousand. The Emperor has at his disposal about a million of men, which may be easily computed by adding the seven hundred and twenty thousand men he had on French soil at the conclusion of the peace, to the two hundred and fifty thousand reserves he held in Germany. The entire loss of Germany during the war may be stated correctly at one hundred and eighty thousand of all arms, about one-half of whom have been invalided. Surrounded as he is by large military States, it behoves Kaiser William to be prepared for every contingency. Under the new scheme, the French Army will number six hundred and thirty thousand men, to be doubled in the course of twelve years. In 1883, Russia will have at her disposal no less than one million six hundred thousand soldiers, and with her railway system then complete will be in a position to exert greater pressure than she has been able to use hitherto. At the present moment Austria has at least as many men embodied and ready for immediate service as France, but it will be some time before a French Army can take the field with any reasonable prospect of success, for as it stands at present, with the exception of the Republican Guard, her troops are much below the average of Continental soldiery in every respect. The army is composed of raw recruits of less than ordinary *physique*, and I am told by those behind the scenes it would be no easy task to bring those men into the line of battle with the tales of the late defeats and disasters still ringing in their ears. The discipline has to a certain extent improved, in that the men obey and salute their officers, but they are slovenly to a degree, and to witness one of the regiments of the line on parade or at drill is, to a man accustomed to the precision and smartness of British troops, a painful sight, and in sad contrast with the splendid bearing and solidity with the activity of the Germans. In autumn the Kiew-Brest line of rail will be open for traffic, a line of great strategical importance for Russia, as it will connect and bring into direct communication the Southern and Western European provinces of that Empire. The Moscow and Warsaw line was completed some time ago. These two lines of rail have set the Kaiser, Prince Bismarck, Generals Moltke and Von Roon deep thinking. The *Times* correspondent at Berlin gives some important information anent the rapidly-increasing German Navy, showing that she means to be prepared at sea as well on land. Only as her maritime armaments were conducted by the indefatigable Von Roon, even he found the task too much for him, and has resigned it into equally competent hands, to wit, those of General von Stoch, who has two large cuirassed frigates, the Metz and the Sedan, building in England. A few days ago the corvette Ariadne was launched at Keil, where the cuirassed frigate Hansa, and the corvettes Louise, Freya, and Thurnelda, are on the stocks. At Wilhelmshaven, the iron-clad frigate Great Elector is on the point of completion, and at Keil the finishing touches are being put on the equally imposing and powerful Friedrich der Grosse. Two diminutive but heavily-armed monitors for shallow water are being built for service on the Upper Rhine. The German navy now musters fifteen thousand fully trained and exercised men.

Mr. Cardwell's speech in the House on the Army estimates speaks for itself, and his proposal "to combine together in one harmonious whole" the forces for the defence of this country is worthy of very careful perusal. Both naval and military men may make up their minds that neither the Admiralty nor the War Office mean in future to countenance any carelessness or dereliction of duty. The Prussian model is to be ours, and those who do not mean to soldier or sailor, in the fullest meaning of the words, had better at once send in their papers, or assuredly Her Majesty will be advised to dispense with their services. The loss of the Megæra is already producing good fruit, for the screw steam trooper Tamar, lately arrived at Portsmouth from a round of arduous service between the Cape, Mauritius, and Japan, a distance of forty seven thousand miles, has been subjected to severe examination inside and out by Captain Lord Gifford, commanding the steam reserves at that port. The examination occupied full five hours, his Lordship and staff dressed in full suits of canvas, wriggling in and out of all sorts of impossible holes, and in some of the more confined spaces certain corpulent officials stuck fast. Colonel Milward, and the workmen of the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich, are at loggerheads on the score of fines condemned by the Revd. J. Webb—whoever he may be?—as being *despotic, cruel*, and *unjustifiable*. The matter is to come before the House through the county and borough members. Twenty thousand of our infantry are to be dressed in bright scarlet tunics and blue trousers instead of brick dust and grey, an experiment likely to succeed. The button also is to have the Royal Arms on it, another improvement. Why does not Mr. Cardwell turn his attention to the immediate manufacture and issue of an improved breech-loading rifle? I hear that the Metford makes vastly better shooting than the Henry-Martini, and the breech action is strong and simple.

Lord Northbrook will be on his way to India immediately, and goes out determined to give the Empire a clean balance sheet, to him quite a pleasing task, judging from his antecedents. Clipping and cutting down estimates is a congenial work of his. It is to be hoped that Lord Napier of Magdala will steadfastly set his face against Army reduction, for who shall say how soon we here may require every European soldier you can spare us? Lord Sandhurst all but got the coveted appointment, but his unpopularity, and his known detestation of the Commander-in-Chief, bowled him out. At one time Lord Kimberley was first favourite, and Sir Peter Grant, who has done marvels in the West Indies, trod close on his heels. It will be hard, very hard, to replace the great man you have so unhappily lost. No Governor General at home and abroad had so many personal as well as political friends. All England, Scotland, and Ireland, sadly mourns him, and the Queen wept bitterly when the news of the diabolical murder reached her.

The Attorney General has closed his very able speech in the Tichborne case, and certainly his winding up was eloquent and bitter. The betting is decidedly against the claimant since Lord Bellew gave his evidence, and Sergeant Ballantine will have to do all he knows to prove his client otherwise than the leading counsel for the defence publicly declares him to be—"a conspirator, a perjurer, a forger, a slanderer, and a villain."

I need hardly say that the Alabama claims form the chief topic of conversation with all blasses of society, and that England, though fully sensible of the terrible consequences of war to either nation, by no means shrinks from it. An article in the *New Prussian Gazette* expresses a lengthy but clear opinion on the case put forward by the Americans, and another publication, the *Cologne Gazette*, writing of these pretentions, states *that "not a single jurist of any international standing will be found to undertake their justification"*, adding, in conclusion, "In the *American case the trouble has scarcely been taken to cover the claim even with a certain judicial gloss. The whole proceeding is in the style of the Irish mob who play a political part in the United States.* As a matter of course the Yankee papers are full of blaster, and such paragraphs as, "*Shall it be war?*" "*A full settlement or not?*" "*Grant putting his foot down.*" "*Canada will get into the American Union if the United States goes to war with England.*" "*Good for the Canadians. A happy chance.*" "*We shall not want for volunteers in the war with England. There are two million able bodied Irishmen here longing for a chance.*" But the *Herald* and other Transatlantic journals forget that the Southerners have never forgiven their defeat, and with their ports open, and a plentiful supply of arms and money, they will renew the struggle with the North with every chance of success. The Canadians, too, detest the Americans, as a certain gentleman in black is said to detest holy water.

There is a rumour, mentioned freely on the Continent, that King Amadeus, convinced that the Spaniards are ungovernable, and that he will never succeed in consolidating his rule, has insisted that his father, the King of Italy, should sanction his abdication.

So "Lothair" is not to marry the "Lady Corisando" after all, nor will he be restored by matrimony to his former faith. He is betrothed to the daughter of Lord Howard of Glossop, who as Lord Edward Howard used to represent the close borough of Arundel before it was disfranchised. The mother of the bride elect was a Talbot and a cousin of the late Earl of Shrewsbury. The Marquis of Bute is in his twenty fifth year, his fiancée is just seven years younger. Of course the wedding will not taking place during Lent; but it is likely to be one of the most brilliant events of the post-Paschal season.

The opening ties of the great Waterloo coursing cup were run on Wednesday over the Altcar Plains near Liverpool. There was very fine weather, which rendered the sport thoroughly enjoyable. The assemblage of spectators was immense. At first the coursing was very good, but later on in the day the hares ran badly. Peasant Boy, and Pevensey, two prominent favourites, had unfortunately to meet in the second round, when Mr. Eltringham's greyhound, of whose great form I have written, made quite an example of Mr. Green's representative. Mr. Lister's Chameleon, who had also been warmly fancied, ran very indifferently, being defeated by Glenalvon in the opening course of the day. The manner in which Peasant Boy won his two courses is quite sufficient to prove that I shall not be far out as to my prediction regarding the winner of the "dog Derby."

BOMBAY.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.—Small-pox is at present very prevalent in Bombay.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL IN GUJERAT.—The Mohurrum festival in several parts of Gujerat passed off quietly this year.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday, a Hindoo fell from the window of a house in the Moogbhat lane and fractured his thigh. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR AT KATTIWAR.—Mr. Bhowanedas Nenoomull has been appointed temporarily public prosecutor at the Criminal Sessions of the Kattywar Province.

THEFT.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday sentenced one Thomas Pereira to three months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a gold neck ornament, the property of Ooma, girl.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Dwarka, and Kutch Mandvee, per s.s. Tapteé, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday at 10 A.M.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—According to a Surat paper, the railway line between Wudwan and Veerumgaum will be opened in the course of next month. Mr Currey, agent, and Mr. Duxbury, traffic manager, have already inspected the line.

EXAMINATION FOR THE LOWER GRADES OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—The next examination for certificates for admission into the lower grades of the public service will be held on the 2nd September next (first Monday) at the Kattywar High School, Rajcote.

HOLKE HOLIDAYS.—A large number of Hindoos were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with creating a disturbance on a public thoroughfare and with being drunk and disorderly. They were fined in sums varying from half a rupee to five rupees.

THE PLAY OF "GOOLAY-BUKAVLEE."—To-night the Victoria Theatrical Company repeat their Hindostanee play of "Goolay-Bukavlee" for families only. The play has had an unusually long run, and has been received favourably. It will be followed by an amusing farce.

OBSCENITY.—Yesterday, in the Girgaum Police Court, five Hindoos were charged with exposing for public view, at the Null Bazaar, an indecent figure or image. Two of the prisoners were fined in the sum of twenty and ten rupees respectively, while the rest were discharged.

THE HOOLY.—In connection with the report in Monday's *Gazette*, of the Shimga festivities, it may be mentioned that the proceedings are quite peculiar to the Purbhu community, some of the principal gentlemen of which are, as we are informed, at considerable expense in getting up the tamsaha.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The fourth lecture in connection with this institution will be delivered to-night, when the locturer will be Mr. Henry Gore, C.E., and the subject "The Tens Philosophy" or "Recollections of Michael Faraday." The public are admited free, and doubtless many will take advantage of the liberality of the management of the institute.

THE MOHURRUM ROWS.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* believes that some of the Mussulman police officers instigated some of the Mussulmans to create disturbances, and our contemporary hopes that the Commissioner of Police will make a searching enquiry about this, and will punish the guilty parties, if any of the men are found to be guilty.

THE UNWELCOME GUEST IN THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT PAREL.—The Mahomedan lunatic who was found the other day wandering in the compound of the Government House at Parel, and who was made over to the police, was on Monday given in charge of his relatives by the Commissioner of Police, with instructions to remove him at once to Poona, where he came from.

THE LIBEL AGAINST THE "GUJERAT FRIEND."—The *Surya Prakash* states that the appeal preferred by the editor of the *Gujerat Friend* against the decision of the full-power Magistrate of Surat is to come on for hearing before the Acting District Judge of Surat in the middle of next month. Messrs. Shantaram Narayen and Nagindas Toolseydas are to appear on behalf of the appellant.

FALSE PRETENCES.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Narayen Bhugwant Waglay and Raghoonath Bhugwant Waglay were charged with obtaining by false pretences Rs. 5-5-6 from Ameenabee, woman, and two others. Both the prisoners were adjudged guilty. The first was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and the second to four months.

A FEMALE ELEPHANT FOR SALE.—Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee, the Commissariat agent at Rajcote, notifies in one of the Kattywar papers, to all the Talookdars, Chiefs, and gentry of that province, that a female elephant of good breed and fit for riding, the property of Government, attached to the Rajcote field column carriage is for sale, for which offers would be received up to two months commencing from 12th February last.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—A Hindoo named Jeetoo Narayan was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with stealing currency notes worth Rs. 140, the property of William Varbrik, carriage examiner G. I. P. Railway Company. The amount was reduced to Rs. 50, with a view to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court. The magistrate on the evidence convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of one Krishnarao Succoba, a clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Army Clothing. Deceased was addicted to drinking, and was on Monday found dead under a tree on the Gwalia Tank road. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the deceased's death was caused by apoplexy induced by excessive drinking.

AHMEDABAD SMALL CAUSES COURT.—A short time ago the Judge of the Small Causes Court at Ahmedabad wrote to Government suggesting the advisability of allowing only two of the Sunudee vakils to practise in his court, and not the others. On this the opinions of the several Judges of the Zillah Small Causes Court were asked, and they considered that without keeping any distinction all the vakeels holding Sunuds should be allowed to practise in the Mofussil Small Causes Court.

BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Luxmon Bhola was charged with fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, Rs. 4-1-9, the property of Government. Mr. Ainsworth, wharf inspector, said—Prisoner was employed to collect a fee of one pie for every loaded cart passing the Elphinstone bridge. On Saturday prisoner threw a bag in a cart. The bag contained Rs. 4-1-9. As there was nothing to prove before the Court that the money belonged to the collections, the prisoner was discharged.

THEFT OF SOVEREIGNS.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, Shaik Adam and Baba Mahomed, boatmen, were charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with stealing five sovereigns belonging to Mathias Jacobson, a carpenter of the ship John Middleton. On Monday night complainant engaged the prisoners' boat to take him on board. Complainant was the worse for liquor and lay down in the boat. As soon as he got on board he missed the sovereigns, which he had had in his waistcoat pocket. He made a report of the theft to Mr. Constable Longden, who found the sovereigns with the first prisoner. As there was nothing against the second prisoner, he was warned and discharged. The first prisoner was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

MISS CARPENTER'S HINDOO GIRLS' SCHOOL.—We are extremely glad to learn that Mr. Moorarji Gokuldas has liberally come forward to contribute for one year whatever may be required to defray the expenses of Miss Mary Carpenter's Hindoo Girl's School in Girgaum, Bombay, over and above the sum of Rs. 40 promised by that philanthropic lady and a small sum in the shape of voluntary school fees. Mr. Moorarji really deserves public thanks for this liberality. Now that the existence of the school is guaranteed for at least one year more, we hope the Marathi community living in Girgaum and neighbourhood will utilize it to the utmost degree for educating their girls. The school has the advantage of a native lady superintendent.—*Indu-Prakash.*

DOUBLE VEXATION.—The case of Bhowanishunkur Ambalall v. Nurrotum Moolchund, being a charge of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of a deposit by a native banker, came on, on Friday last, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon. Mr. Peile appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Chalk for the defendant. Mr. Chalk applied to have the summons dismissed. He made the application upon the information as it stood. The illustrations to the Penal Code showed that the remedy would be merely civil. His client had been unfortunate, and this and other moneys were lost; but even if he had acted in an improper manner with some of his deposits, it would be impossible to trace them, and therefore a criminal charge must fail. The summons should also be dismissed for another reason. Defendant had filed his petition in the Insolvency Court, the prosecutor had filed grounds of opposition, and this matter was now before a Court quite competent to deal with it, and which had granted an *interim* order to the defendant. This prosecution was a most vexatious one, and should not be allowed to continue. Mr. Peile applied for a postponement. He wanted some translations, which were not ready, and he was not then prepared to make out a case. Mr. Chalk urged the dismissal of the summons. His Worship said that he certainly would not conclude the case, at all events against the defendant, until the Insolvency Court had disposed of the matter. After some further discussion the case was adjourned.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP JOHN PEACOCK, 664 tons, Captain John Finlay, arrived yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of timber.

THE SHIP PRINCE OSCAR, 1,292 tons, Captain R. Powles, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (November 11th) with a cargo of coals.

THE SHIP ANDAMAN, 955 tons, Captain W. F. Collins, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (November 18th) with a cargo of 1,264 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lyon & Co.

THE SHIP ORISSA, 1,199 tons, Captain A. Masterton, arrived yesterday from Greenock (November 30th) with a cargo of coals. She spoke the ships Kingdom of Fife on the 26th February, and Macedon on the 1st March.

THE S. S. BARODA, 1,873 TONS, Captain D. Rennoldson, arrived yesterday from Sydney (February 27th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. and Miss Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs Elder, Mr. and Miss Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Homfrey and two children, Mrs. Morton, Miss Nasmyth, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Keogh, and Mr. Rolland.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				MARCH—APRIL.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
0	27	m 6	4	Wednesday ... 27	0	41	m 7	8
0	59	a 6	7		7	13	m	
0	57	m 6	1	Fouraday 28	7	37	a 6	6
1	39	a 6	6		8	0	m 6	0
2	17	m 5	6	Friday 29	8	18	a 5	6
2	23	a 5	10		8	38	m 5	6
3	14	a 5	0		9	20	a 5	3
2	46	m 3	8	Sunday 31	10	46	m 5	0
4	17	a 4	1		11	27	a 5	0
3	39	m 2	7	Monday..... 1	12	37	m 5	0
5	26	a 3	8		11	38	a 5	10
5	11	m 1	10	Tuesday..... 2	11	48	m 5	0
7	4	a 3	10					

Moon—Last Quarter, 1st April, 7h. 23m. A.M.

HIGH COURT.—27TH MARCH.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

211-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—E. M. Selna & Co. vs. Nowrojee Eduljee Moogassett—Keir, Prescot, & Winter.

THE RANA OF POREBUNDER.

The Political Agent of Kattywar has issued the following notification:—

The Rana of Porebunder, on his visit to Rajcote on return from pilgrimage, has placed a sum of Rs. 5,0.0 at the disposal of the Political Agent for local improvements in Rajcote station in the name of his heir-apparent Bhowsingjee. The Political Agent has much gratification in notifying this act of liberality on the part of the Rana, and, in thus publicly thanking him for the same, has requested the Local Fund Engineer to construct a new road, bridges, &c., to connect the High School about to be built opposite the station garden with the Rajcoomar College. This work will be called after the name of the heir-apparent Bhowsingjee—"The Bhowsingjee Road."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP—1872.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

MAJOR G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B. S. C.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rupees 10 (ten) each, Cash.

Five per cent will be deducted (for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, and the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and R ce Funds).

Rs. 500 (five hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw *starters*.

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided—
The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse ,, one-quarter.
The third horse ,, one-twelfth.

To close on the 21st May, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Applications and remittances to be made to
THE SECRETARY,
Murree Club, Murree.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MOOLJEE RAMJEE.

This case of this insolvent, which was pending before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, Commissioner, for a very long time, was disposed of on Friday last. The insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 2,58,599, and the bad assets to Rs. 2,07,418. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, appeared for the opposing creditor Ambaishunker Davay, a merchant of Madras; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Munsooklal M. Moonshee, appeared on behalf of the insolvent.

Mr. Justice GIBBS, in delivering judgment, said—I postponed my decision in this case from last Courtday, not because I had much doubt as to what conclusion to arrive at, but because the case had spread over so many days that I thought it necessary to read over the evidence before I finally disposed of it. The grounds of opposition as set out at the first hearing were six, and among them many of a serious nature. The case has, however, broken down as to many of them, and I have really only to decide on a very few subsidiary points. These are—(1) The original non-production of all his books. (2) The accounts between the insolvent and his sons. (3) The pearls. (4) The house at Porebunder. (5) Payments to Wullub Kesowjee. (6) Chandelier and ring. As to the last four matters, a very few words will suffice. The transactions regarding the pearls are, in my opinion, clearly explained. The house at Porebunder, and the loan on security thereof, does not seem to be tainted with fraud. The utmost the evidence discloses is that insolvent's moonim, in his absence, lent Rs. 3,000 on a house which subsequently turned out to be worth but Rs. 500. Whether this was owing to the mortgagor's interest being only limited while the loan was made on the supposition that it was absolute is not quite clear, but there is nothing in the case to show insolvent was to blame. The payments to Wullub Kesowjee also need but the observation that these were made together with many other payments shortly before the insolvency, but there is nothing particular in those two items to distinguish them from others such as those much larger payments to the opposing creditor which are not objected to. As to the chandeliers and ring, I hold the opposing creditor's case fails. I think the evidence shows the former was borrowed for the Dawali, and the other did not exist. I now proceed to notice the first point—the non-production of books. It is quite true that insolvent only gave in one year's books with his petition. He says he had then no legal adviser, and did not know what was required. On being communicated with by the Official Assignee, he immediately lodged all his books from 1919, with the exception of two, which he said he had lost while moving from one house to another. Much has been said about the Kutcha ledgers. These, insolvent says, he always destroyed after the pucka ones were made up; while several witnesses were called who deposed that they always kept both kutcha and pucka. The point is of very little real importance. A kutcha ledger is merely the rough copy of the fair one; it is not like the kutcha journal, an original book of receipts and payments, each item entered as the transaction took place, but it is just as valuable as the final or pucka, and of no more or less value. The ledger is really the index to the cash-book, and unless the rough proofsheets of a book are more valuable than the final printed sheet, I am at a loss to know why so much argument has been wasted over this point. The other missing book is the Hathwai of 1927. This, it is explained, contained a list of hoondies with the dates of acceptance and payment thereof, and also of purchases and payments of piece goods or other goods,—a very useful book no doubt to the insolvent, but, as all the transactions must be entered in the journal, its loss is not of so great moment to the opposing creditor. I see no reason to doubt the insolvent's account of its loss, and I need therefore say no more on the point. As to the books subsequently seized, I do not think they affect the case. I do not think they belong to insolvent, nor to his firm, and the opposing creditor himself was almost obliged to admit this. I had expected much to come from them to substantiate the opposing creditor's case, but the result has proved the contrary. The accounts of Dewjee, of course, contained items relating to insolvent's transactions, but I have not had any pointed out which are not entered in insolvent's books. I therefore see nothing with reference to the books which should prevent insolvent getting his discharge. Finally, as to his sons' accounts. The examination has been confined to the accounts headed Runchore and Dhurrumsey and Runchore Dhurrumsey. The former commenced in 1920, and to it were credited certain share transactions, the profits of which were placed to the credit of these two sons. In 1923, the account met with a loss, and this was written off and the account closed, the loss being included in the profit and loss account of the insolvent. The other account in the name of Runchore Dhurramsey commenced in 1919 with Rs. 15,000, which insolvent swears was a gift from his brother to his nephews; and on this interest was allowed yearly, as also the result of certain ventures, and in 1926 the amount to the credit was Rs. 41,904-2-9, which was then transferred to an account of Dhurrumsey Mooljee, one of the two sons, and in 1927, at the time of the failure, this had diminished to Rs. 18,430-12-7, for which sum the son appears in the schedule as a creditor. I can find nothing irregular in these accounts. The excuse for writing off Rs. 4,899-9-7 in 1923 is that it was thought better to close the account as the sons were about to be married; and, as the insolvent's means at that time were good, I see nothing wrong in this transfer. Having now disposed of all the points left for decision, I have arrived at the conclusion that the opposition, so serious in appearance at the commencement of the case, has become less and less in value as the enquiry proceeded, and has now finally failed. I therefore direct the insolvent be sworn to the truth of his schedule and discharged.

THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF WESTERN INDIA.

We understand that at the regular meeting of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay, held on Saturday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, D. G. M., in the course of a very eloquent and appropriate address remarked on the loss which India sustained in the assassination of the late Lord Mayo, the patron of Masonry in this Empire, and proposed the adoption of a vote of condolence with the widowed Lady Mayo. This was seconded by the Deputy District Grand Master, R. W. B. Percy Leith, and unanimously agreed to. On the other hand, a resolution expressive of congratulation at the recovery of another brother, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, was adopted.

On the same occasion it was decided, in accordance with the terms of a communication received from the Trustees and Committee of the Freemasons' Hall property, to take over the management of the Hall from the Committee, together with their assets and liabilities. It appeared that the affairs of the Hall are now in a most satisfactory condition, there being a large sum in hand, a steady monthly income considerably exceeding the current expenses, and no liabilities beyond the amount of the Hall debentures, which, if desired, can speedily be cleared off.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

STATEMENT showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars for the week ending 16th March 1872, and the total for the season up to that date:—

Stations.	Exports for Week ending 16th Mar. 1872			Total Exports up to 16th Mar. 1872.			Total Exports up to 16th Mar. 1871.		
	Full pressed Bales.	Half-pressed Bales.	Dokras.	Full pressed Bales.	Half-pressed Bales.	Dokras.	Full pressed Bales.	Half-pressed Bales.	Dokras.
Nagpore	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	159	...
Wurdah	391	138	...	19,531	6,115	226	5,631	4,684	11
Poolgaum	...	28	...	...	1,083	...	...	1,958	...
Chandoor	...	34	...	...	347	2	...	187	...
Budnaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,094	3,857	8
Oomrawtee...	3,420	238	...	45,207	2,725	29	11,499	1,616	...
Moortizapore	..	1283	199	...	8,413	3 001	...	3,254	350
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	103
Sheagaum	700	396	...	9,4

of Charing-cross; that he had got money under false pretences from Mr. Scott and others; that he had changed his name for discreditable reasons; that he had been intimate with the murderer Toke, who was executed; and that he should not have thought much worse of Toke if he had only done other things, which would, however, lead up to murder. All these things he admitted. What, then, was there besides? What, in the name of good sense, had he to keep back? I questioned him for the specific purpose of tracing and following out his history, with whom he has associated, and what he had been doing. Privilege is constantly claimed to stop my mouth to prevent me finding out this matter. Then the plaintiff had certain physical marks, the circumstances connected with which he would relate. Well, gentlemen, you recollect all that, and you will remember he interposed the privilege with regard to the correspondence with Arthur Orton, which he said would tend to criminate. The plaintiff is either guilty of some crime with Orton, or the correspondence is a sham. Both may be true. The attempts to test the state of his mind and memory were broken by interruptions on the part of the learned serjeant, and you yourselves had twice to interfere and request that the cross-examination should be allowed to proceed. These interruptions saved the claimant from being run to ground, and I was stopped. Then there were people who were guilty of prompting the claimant, and I myself heard Mr. Rose say something, but I believe it was not intentional, but in the excitement of the moment. Then as to the letters. We have not got all the correspondence. There is another Orton letter, from Freemantle, Australia, which has not been produced. Where is the Lawson correspondence which the claimant promised to get during the vacation? We know there were letters between the dowager and Mr. Gibbes which we have not seen. Lord Mansfield said that "it was right to assume everything against a man who could and would not produce a piece of evidence that was material to a case." Therefore, I say, we have a right to assume everything against the man who will not produce the whole of the Australian correspondence. Further, we know that there were a number of letters in the possession of the dowager mentioned by Rosina M'Arthur—a box full—which the dowager thought were in London, which she went up to London to get, although they were at Croydon, and about which Mary—I suppose, in one of her "tu'pers"—said: "The old fool has gone up to London for them, and they are here all the while." What has become of these letters? We know, further, from Miss Braine, that the dowager had shown her a number of letters of Roger. Where are those letters? They have not been produced. If there were boxes full—which, from the habits of the dowager, was extremely likely—they would have thrown a flood of light upon the case; but, where are they? We have never seen them, and never shall see them. There has been wholesale suppression of evidence in this case; and, if it is an honest case, why? Roger Tichborne's letters, and all relating to Roger Tichborne, ought to be of the greatest value to the plaintiff, if he be Roger Tichborne; but it is quite the reverse if he is not. Now I come to Mr. Holmes —and this is one of the most remarkable features of the case. He was the confidential attorney of the claimant from Christmas, 1866, to early in 1869. If this is a conspiracy, then who knows it? Why, Mr. Holmes. If the claimant is a rascal and an impostor, who knows it? Mr. Holmes. If he has been guilty of conduct that is discreditable, who knows it? Mr. Holmes. If he has been guilty of falsehoods, fabrications, lies, and distortion, and everything that an honest man is not guilty of, who knows it? Mr. Holmes. If the man is an honest man, who knows it? Mr. Holmes. If his case is an honest case, who knows it? Mr. Holmes. If it is a scandalous and a dishonest case, then who knows it? Why, Mr. Holmes. But why don't they call Mr. Holmes? They say they will, but they do not. On the 1st of December, you know, Baigent writes:

Take care what you do. Don't let the claimant become a bankrupt, for if you do, he will have to file Holmes's bill, and the Solicitor-General will cross-examine him on it; and, depend upon it, it will cost him his estate, if not quite.

In consequence of this statement about the bill he comes in and withdraws his pledge to call Holmes. After that we led the learned serjeant a life about it, but we could not get Holmes. What does that show? Here, we say, was Mr. Holmes, who, for three years, was the soul of the conspiracy; and Mr. Serjeant Ballantine dare not call him into the box to say he was not. Did you ever know a case of conspiracy where they dared not put into the box a man who could say whether the charge was true or not? Here is a man who, if our story be untrue, can confute us, who, if their story be true, can confirm it, and they dare not put him before the jury.

The Chief Justice—Can you tell us on which day it was that Mr. Holmes's evidence was vouched?

The Attorney-General—That was the first day of the evidence. So much for Mr. Holmes. Further, let me remark on the way in which the witnesses were put before you. I know the learned serjeants must be in the hands of his attorneys in a long case like this, and therefore I cannot blame him individually for the confusion into which the witnesses were thrown. Instead of there being any order, any series, any story told by the witnesses, they were flung at your head piecemeal. There was no order, there was no series, there was no story. If the learned serjeant had chosen to open this case as a coherent story, it never would have lived up to this hour. I should think the only general result left on your mind was—a lot of people say he was the man, but how it came about you do not know. I know what a precious difficulty there was to get light or order out of chaos. If you want to know that A is in possession of a fact that B knows, you must show that A could not have known it except from B, and if you want to connect A with B, you must call all the other letters of the alphabet to say that B had told it to them. But here there was carcely one who could not have been precognosced by Mr. Spofforth. If you want proof conclusive you must go to Mr. Spofforth's clerks, and show that they did not tell the claimant what was said. In no single case has that condition been fulfilled. That is how I impute that some criminality, and some not criminally, perhaps, but unconsciously, have yielded themselves up to an imposture. There is not a single attorney who has been called—Mr. Gibbes, Mr. Moojen, Baxter, Rose, and Norton, or Mr. Spofforth, or those who acted for them. They did examine Gibbes in Australia, but they did not read his evidence. They did not call Mr. Moojen; they did not call Mr. Spofforth—not one single solitary attorney did they put into the box. We read the evidence of Gibbes, the Australian attorney. Mr. Spofforth knew all about the letters to Mr. Scott. He knew how it was that Mr. Scott, of Rotherfield, was allowed to go into the box under a false impression. Now he tells us that Mr. Hilliard admits an explanation was necessary, and that the Lord Chief Justice, with emphasis, says that explanation would be expected. No explanation was given. I must say I wonder at that extremely. Nay, more, you remember a gentleman of the name of Wood, a gardener, who came to speak about the planting of trees at Upton. Well, it seems that on the 22nd of January, 1872, Mr. Wood, as he informs us, writes to Baxter, Rose, and Norton. He said:

I beg to inform you I have decided to withdraw my name as one of the witnesses for the claimant in the Tichborne case, and therefore wish you to consider my evidence as null and void.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, HENRY WOOD.

That was addressed to Messrs. Baxter, Rose, and Norton. No wonder Mr. Rose withdrew on receipt of this, and we know not how many other letters. This we know, because Mr. Wood takes the trouble to write to us, enclosing us a copy. How many more have done that, and whose evidence is kept on the file, we cannot tell. There is an absolute suppression of this letter. There has been no suggestion that Mr. Wood desired his evidence to be withdrawn. I do not aspire to personal friendship, but I have the honour of acquaintance with Mr. Spofforth, and he is an honourable man, I dare say; but why is he not called to explain? If there is any explanation, why does not Mr. Spofforth come and make it? I do not wonder that Mr. Rose, knowing about this letter, thought the sooner he shook the dust off his feet and went out of the case the better. Mr. Spofforth I dare say, is an honourable man, but he does those things. Why does he not explain them? Because he knows that if he got into the box I should have to ask him questions with respect to other parts of the case. Mr. Cubitt, in Australia, knew a good deal about Mr. Castro. They call him in Australia. They did not read his evidence to you. There is Mr. Arthur Cubitt, who is, I believe, in this country. They did not call him either. There is a Mrs. Gibbes, who thought she was the earliest discoverer of the plaintiff in Australia. They do not call her. There is Mr. Leet, who was present at the earnest interview with the dowager. Why is Mr. Leet kept back? There are a great many witnesses connected with Burton Constable. Why are they not called? Why is not Major Stillman called before you? He is vouched in some of the letters. Has he changed his mind, I wonder? Mr. M'Evoy, the member for Meath, why is he not called? I will tell you. You will see him on our side. That is perhaps a reason why you do not see him put into the box. (A laugh.) With respect to Mr. Pinkney, there is a singular want of judgment, which is emphasised by the non-calling of a man who does know, and the calling a man who does not know, Mr. Norris, the dowager's attorney, the man who got the list of the Jesuit Fathers, the man whose bill formed so singular a part in the capture, subjugation, or overcoming of Mr. Anthony Wright Biddulph, who was put up to catch the other great fish in the case. My learned friend (Mr. Hawkins), who is such an adept in cross-examination, has been burning to have a go in at Mr. Norris and his bill. But Mr. Norris is not called. Mr. Stubbs is an active person, as we are told. Where's Stubbs? (Laughter.) We shall never see Stubbs. (Laughter.) There's Huggins? Where's Huggins? (Laughter.) He is Mr. Lopscombe's assistant. "Huggins and Muggins, and stir your stumps." (Laughter.) But he does not stir his stumps to come here. Where is he? "Echo answers, where?" We shall never see Huggins! (Laughter.) They do not call Mr. Chabot. If by accident Mr. Chabot gets in the box on our side we may by accident find out why he did not get in on theirs. Then there are the Vinings. A private invitation was sent to the learned serjeant—declined with thanks. It is accepted by me—perhaps that is the reason the learned serjeant thought he ought not to accept it. They do call the Countess de Lansberg, or Rosa de Lansberg, a Polish lady. They call the Duc de Brisac; they call two artists to speak about photographs, and there is a likeness of the larger man over whose surface the smaller man, as Miss Braine said, seemed to hover. (Laughter.) He was in Paris sixteen years. Not a single man from Paris is called. I was going to say there was no Stonyhurst witness. I remember there was "poor dear Mr. Meyrick." (A laugh.) They call "poor dear Mr. Meyrick." I was put up to cross-examine a man whom I know myself once. I say this, that if Mr. Meyrick's judgment and powers of mind were the same now as when I knew him at Oxford, he would not have appeared in the witness box and given the evidence he gave. If they could have got other evidence from Stonyhurst, why did they go to "poor dear Mr. Meyrick?" Why did they not get the servants, the tutors, the fellows of the colleges —persons who were at Stonyhurst with the real Roger? They knew where they were. Mr. Norris had supplied a list of the Jesuit Fathers. There could have been no difficulty in getting their evidence. But he did not dare to face anybody there. Then there is the Chili story. Not one line of the Chili commission have they read to you—not one. He says he was there as Roger Tichborne in July, 1853. Not one single solitary witness does he call to show that. We go to Chili. We examine all the persons. Every single one of the witnesses contradicts him, and says he never knew a person named Tichborne. They do not cross-examine a single witness to show that he has been tampered with. They leave the Chili evidence entirely unaspersed. Mr. Stephens and Mr. Hall were there for a fortnight examining those witnesses, but not one do they call. The story that is true of Chili is also true of Australia. We go to Australia; 113 witnesses are called and examined on our side; but, with the single exception of a prisoner of the Crown, not one supports the plaintiff's story. They read five of their own here and two of ours, leaving all the other points untouched. There is not a single person called before you who knew the real Roger Tichborne well, except the servants, and, of course, the dowager.

The Chief Justice—The officers.

The Attorney-General—The officers of his regiment whom he called only knew him as far as they were connected in the regiment, and not intimately as friends, as did the officers whom we shall call. Other witnesses whom we shall call are members of the family who knew him well—persons like Lady Doughty, in whose house he stayed several weeks—such as Mrs. Radcliffe and Mrs. Nangles. The learned serjeant, in his opening, told you there was hardly any case in which a person had come forward to represent another unless he had known him, and that Arthur Orton could never have known Roger. I do not say that my reading is so extensive as that of the learned serjeant, but I do know one case in which a person personating was not at all acquainted with the person personated. I have read the old case of Perkin Warbeck, who was supposed to be personating a little prince in the Tower whom he had never seen. In that case, persons who were as certain as they could possibly be were entirely wrong. It seems there were two, and two only, gentlemen who mixed themselves up in the matter. One was Sir Robert Clifford—whether an ancestor of Sir Clifford Constable or not I do not know:

Nevertheless (says Bacon), none engaged their fortunes in this business openly, but two; Sir Robert Clifford, and Master William Barley, who sailed over into *Flanders*, sent indeed from the Parties of the Conspiratores here, to vnderstand the truth of those things that passed there: and not without some helpe of Counsels from hence; provisionally to bee delivered, if they found and were satisfied, that there was truth in these pretences. The person of *Sir* Robert Clifford (being a gentleman of Fame and Familie), was extremely welcome to the *Ladie* Margaret—

One almost seems to be reading of the Dowager and Sir Clifford Constable

—who, after shee had conference with him, brought him to the sight of Perkin with whom he had open speech and discourse. So that in the end wonne either by the *Duchesse* to affect, or by Perkin to believe, hee wrote backe into *England* that he knew the Person of Richard, *Duke of Yorke*, as well as hee knew his owne; and that this *Young-man* was undoubtedly hee. By this meanes all things grew prepared to Revolt and Sedition here, and the *Conspiracie* came to have a *Correspondence* betweene *Flanders* and *England*.

There was a Lady Margaret. There was a Sir Robert Chifford, who said he was as certain as possible. Perkin Warbeck, I hope, will excuse me—wherever he is—(a laugh,)—but he is gone long ago. He was a gentleman in person and manners, and therefore I am doing him injustice in comparing him with Thomas Castro. So much for the conduct of the case. Now a few observations, which shall not be very long, on the conduct of the plaintiff himself. I want to draw attention to the persons he has blackened and to the way he has conducted himself. I ask you first of all to recollect the way in which he pretended to have romantic and exaggerated feelings of high breeding, which were nothing in the world but the cloaks of gross ignorance. When Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe went down to see him at Croydon he represented—it was not true—but he represented that he said to Mr. Radcliffe, "What has passed between Katty and me is 'sakkred,' and will never come to you." If that were true—if the story which I examined yesterday were true—that is just the thing Roger Tichborne would not have said. The object of it is to give the jury an idea of the generosity of the man's nature, and also to anticipate by several months the first suggestion of a connection between Mrs. Radcliffe and himself. When asked as to the names of games he played at Stonyhurst, he said, "It really was not pleasant, in a crowded court, to mention the names of the games he played." (Laughter.) Fancy its being an unpleasant thing to be asked the name of cricket!—(laughter)—though no doubt it would not be pleasant if one knew nothing at all about it. (Laughter.) The fact is, the plaintiff had not the slightest notion of what bandy was. Then you see his delicacy also when he "did not like to mention" his attachment to Miss Hales —and no wonder, when, as I have shown you, there was no truth whatever in that story. Again, he thought it was "an impertinent question" to ask him "in a crowded court" the names of persons with whom he danced in Paris years ago; but the matter is explained when we find that he did not know them. In another instance it was "an unpleasant thing" to be asked the name of an officer who had forgotten the word of command on a particular occasion. He knew that if he gave a wrong name he could be contradicted. However, under pressure he did give a name, and that name was wrong, and we shall call the owner of it to contradict him flatly. Then he was so very delicate that he would not name the priest to whom he confessed. Of course you will understand that a priest may have a delicacy in naming a penitent—that is the penitent's privilege—but why in the name of common sense a penitent should not mention the name of a priest, if he knows it, passes my comprehension. But the plaintiff had never heard of the Père Lefevre, so that his delicacy here again is easily explained. (Laughter.) He did mention the names of two people, the Abbé Salice, to whom he never did confess, and another person who has since died, and whom, as he told me, I could not call, because he was dead. (Laughter.) He does not object to mention the name of a dead priest, but a live priest—Oh, dear, no! That is a much more delicate matter! (Laughter.) Then there was Lady Emily St. Lawrence. He thought it very improper to be asked her Christian name, but the real Roger Tichborne had no delicacy in writing her name. One instance of his excessive delicacy and good breeding is particularly noticeable—he speaks on one day of something occurring "in Clarendon's time," and the next day he begs pardon for putting it in that form —he "ought to have said Lord Clarendon." (Laughter.) These are instances of his singular refinement, his highbred courtesy, his chivalric temper—(laughter)—these are instances of the courtesy and high breeding and knightly chivalry of the man. But, like all perfect men, the claimant has another side; and I ask you to contrast this delicacy which will not name the Christian names of some ladies he was asked about, with the want of delicacy he shows in abusing many of the witnesses. I will go through the list of names of the persons upon whom, for different reasons, he has thrown dirt. There is no word too bad for Chatillon. Mrs. Nangle he calls an impostor, Mrs. Radcliffe he attacks right and left; he throws dirt at Mr. Gosford; he attacks Plowden; Mr. Parcell is attacked, and all the Chili witnesses are entirely unworthy of belief. Captain Fraser, he says, is not a gentleman; Lord St. Lawrence is said to have behaved in a disgraceful manner; Mr. Watson told a pack of lies; Messrs. Barant, Henry Seymour, Major Bott, and Major Betty, and the whole Tichborne family, including Lady Doughty, are swept into one great net of abuse, and it is said their conduct is, in his opinion, disgraceful. Mr. Storr Smith is said to be a spy, and Mr. Tucker, who seems to have been doing nothing but trying to get money for him—he is a spy too. Then he turns round and says Mr. Stephens is a spy also. Then there is Major Phillips. "Oh, I know, Phillips was a man who let me off drill because I gave him a bottle of brandy." Now, this is the man who would not name the name of Lady Emily St. Lawrence because it was not delicate to repeat her Christian name; and you see how he can make these attacks upon people perfectly honourable and independent. Then he says Mr. Bowker offered a thousand pounds to his servant to poison him. What do you think of that? (Laughter.) This (pointing to Mr. Bowker) is the criminal! (Much laughter.) He swore it before the coroner, he says, and he will swear it again. Well, he may have sworn it before the coroner, and he may swear it again. What minute division of the minutest weight will attach to that statement unsupported? Then there is the attack on Mrs. Radcliffe—one of the foulest, and basest, and most disgraceful attacks that ever was made, I believe, for any purpose, by any man on any woman. These are the acts by which this delicate-minded plaintiff tries to asperse honourable people who came to denounce him as an impostor. According to the old lines, he

Invents worse names, and spreads worse calumnies,
Or wit can speak or pregnant spite devise;
Strike home, gash deep, nor lie nor slander spare,
For wounds, though cured, may leave behind a scar.

That is the principle on which the plaintiff has proceeded from the beginning to the end of this case, and of all people whom he has maligned the man whom he has most of all maligned is Roger Charles Tichborne himself—that gallant, and generous, and tender-hearted young man, whose life was melancholy, whose love was unrequited, and who lies now still and cold far from these conflicts and who has found a peacedenied him in this world beneath the waters of the Atlantic. Such is the conduct of the case, and such has been the conduct of the plaintiff in relation to it. How have we attempted to meet the case put forward on the part of the plaintiff? The issue I cannot put better than in the words of Mr. Serjeant Ballantine's opening address. He said, "There is another issue which it is impossible to lose sight of, and that is this—whether the gentleman whom I represent is in reality the heir to the baronetcy, and entitled to the disposition of the property: or whether he is the representative of one of the most atrocious impostures ever concocted by the mind of mortal man." If he is not the real man, he is what Mr. Serjeant Ballantine called him, and what I heartily agree with him in calling him. The whole of the leading allegations broadly made by the plaintiff in support of his case have been crushed by us. He has been crushed upon every one of them as far as it is possible for human evidence to crush him. It has been shown to demonstration that so far as his oath is concerned it is absolutely worthless. He has been shown out of his own mouth to be capable, at any rate, of putting forward such a fraud as we see he has in fact put forward, if there was the smallest chance that such a fraud would succeed. We have been shown that he was recognised by the dowager and by a few acquaintances. We have shown that the dowager, from the early correspondence, was the dupe of letters and statements against which she certainly ought to have been upon her guard. There is nothing in the case to show that her early impressions in the matter were not that he was fraudulent, and when he found that the dowager was not about to join him in a distinct fraud, he complained of the trouble she had given him, and says that he thinks upon the whole he will not leave Australia. As to the dowager, we have heard what two of the chief witnesses say about her. Baigent speaks of her as "a poor, foolish, flighty old woman," and says that he wondered, as far as she was concerned, that this imposture had not taken place long ago. Moore says, "Why, bless you, sir, if they had sent over an Egyptian mummy, and ticketed it Roger Tichborne, she would have believed in it." No one can tell what took place at the recognition by the dowager, and no one can tell what the feelings of the dowager were during the time that she was associated with him in this country. Nobody can tell with what feelings the dowager died. It has been suggested, but not a shadow of proof has been vouchsafed, that she was hunted out of life by the Tichborne family. I have made my observations upon that most improper and impudent statement and fabrication, and will not again repeat them. But, gentlemen, I will say it the dowager was a lady of religious feelings, and the kind of person that Moore and Baigent described her to be, that being mixed up with this ruffian for months, and subject to the miseries of his constant and contaminating presence, doubts may have thrust themselves into her mind; and although she may have felt that she had taken steps which it would have been doubtful for her to recover, if under these circumstances and in declining health, with difficulties and miseries around her, she sunk under it, and died—that would be adequate occasion to account for her death. And it is far more likely to be true—although I cannot prove it: nobody but the dowager could prove it, and she is dead—than the utter fabrication which my learned friend was instructed to put before you. She has passed away from this world, and it is impossible for us to say with what feelings, or with what real intentions, she left this world. Certain friends—friends of the old, the real Roger—had been imposed upon, not by the knowledge of his features, but by the ordinary arts by which domestic servants together can get up stories to astonish people in a higher rank of life. I am not going over again the exposure which I have made of the conspiracy and of the various arts of the various persons by whom it was brought to its present size. I have pointed out to you how it was done. I have shown you by whom it was done; and I call back your recollection to those observations, and ask you to bear them always in your mind. Since the matter has been exposed, and the whole case laid before the jury, at least one of these persons who came forward to identify him on oath has written to Messrs. Baxter, Rose, and Norton, requesting that his evidence may be withdrawn. I have made the observations that occur to me as to the conduct of the case, and as to that letter being withheld, and I need not repeat them; but we know not, and cannot know, how many more persons have either made a similar request, or have really changed their minds without writing to say so. We have proved that in one case it has been done, and done in a manly, open, and honourable way; because the fact had been communicated to us. With regard to any other case of the kind, many a man may have changed his mind, but does not like to say so. What I have already read to you may be taken as an indication that there may be much matter of a like kind which has not come to our knowledge.

The Lord Chief Justice—You say you have had no communication from the plaintiff's advisers to that effect.

The Attorney-General—No; there was a communication made to us, enclosing a communication made to them.

The Lord Chief Justice (to Mr. Giffard)—You were not here, Mr. Giffard, when the Attorney-General made that observation.

Mr. Giffard—I have heard of it, but I do not want to interrupt. It was deemed best that the letter should be put before the Court the moment the Attorney-General had finished.

The Attorney-General—I will say nothing. It is said that the plaintiff knows what Roger Charles Tichborne only could have known. Now, if by that is meant that he knows what a number of persons who knew Roger Charles Tichborne could have told him, then it is perfectly true. If the observations which I made to you early in the case are really worth anything, they are worth this—That they have either tracked directly, or have suggested indirectly, and, with a reasonable probability, the source of all information, which has been the only real difficulty in this case. Therefore, if by that statement only is meant that he knows what persons who knew Roger Tichborne might have told him, I am not inclined in any way to dispute the proposition which I have mentioned. In the course of the observations that have been made before you, we have taken him at the different periods on his return to this country. We have shown that either here or in Australia there was at first an absolute ignorance upon matters with regard to which Roger Tichborne could not but know. We have shown that, upon material circumstances which Roger Tichborne could not have forgotten—such as—existing in the army as a private soldier, and other descriptions of the like description—he was not only ignorant of, but he made statements which were absolutely untrue. We have shown that, after a time, there came to him a glimmering knowledge that increased from day to day, as he picked up information from hour to hour, person to person, and place to place; and in the course of my observations I have given you a clue to the persons, places, and the means which he employed to build up that modicum of information which at last he possesses. I have shown you that the whole of his conduct was that, not of an honest man really claiming an estate which was his own—not that of a man who was really the person who professed to be known to his family and friends, and ready to meet them—but it was just the conduct which an impostor, and a conscious impostor, would have pursued—going down to Alresford, spending time with soldiers at Colchester, gathering together through Rouse, through M'Cann, through Carter, through Quinn, and other people, a variety of information—having appointments with other witnesses, choosing with witness after witness the topics of conversation into which he would enter with them—taking down by the hands of Baigent, Holmes, and others what witness after witness furnished him with—thus gathering together an aggregate of information which, upon certain subjects, and with certain deductions, was, no doubt, considerable. When he comes into the box to be examined, he knows what these various people know of Roger Tichborne, and he knows nothing more. He could not pronounce his own mother's name. Paris, after the death of the dowager, was a sealed book to him, and of Paris he knew nothing. The Stonyhurst games, studies, grounds, and the place itself, of all that went on there, and of his fellow collegians, he knew nothing; and Stonyhurst was sealed to him, because he did not dare to go there. He knew nothing, or next to nothing, of the army and the drill. Of all that he would have known, must have known, he knew absolutely nothing. He knew what these people could tell him, but nothing more. He was not know a single domestic event in the history of the Tichborne family. He knew the pursuits of the Tichborne connections, and he did not recoguise his relations. He did not know the names of the people Roger Tichborne had been intimate with. He did not recollect what people had been in friendly intercourse with Roger. In his cross-examination he fell into thousands of hopeless blunders, which I have endeavoured to show you in this long address, but which I hope to make more transparent by the witnesses that will be called. He has no knowledge whatever of the one single romance and passion of Roger Tichborne's life, and knew nothing of all those documents—interesting, pathetic, and melancholy documents—descriptive of the circumstances of the breaking off of the engagement, written with his heart half-broken. He knew absolutely nothing of the real character of the document given by Roger to Mr. Gosford, and as to the date at which it was given he knew nothing. He fixes the date at a time when it was impossible for him to have done so, and he fixes the date of the alleged seduction at a time when, physically, it could not have taken place, and it is morally demonstrated that it did not take place. He fixes the time about eight or nine months before he left England, deliberately and for the express purpose of making his four story hang together. He did not know when he ventured to make this foul imputation that when Roger parted last with Mrs. Radcliffe in June, 1852, Roger Charles Tichborne had given to Mrs. Radcliffe a copy of the document left with Mr. Gosford early in the year. He was not aware, and we were not aware till recently, of all those precious documents which, in recollections of long past days, Mrs. Radcliffe kept sacred and to herself, but which not only for her own fame, but for her cousin's fame, she will produce. These documents will prove many things the plaintiff said in the box to be deliberate falsehoods—statements which, if true, the real Roger Tichborne would have died sooner than have had wrung from him, and which all the circumstances show to be absolutely false. Next, he made certain statements of his former life in Chili, and he called on fourteen witnesses to support his story. We called these witnesses, and they every one of them contradicted him. He says he was there at a certain time, under certain circumstances and under a certain name; but the witnesses called could not have known him at the time he says he was there. He did not dare to go to Chili. He says further that he was shipwrecked in the Bella and saved by the Osprey. No one has ever seen or heard of any one of the eight members of the Bella said to have been saved, and not one of the crew, the passengers, and people of the Osprey, a large ship, which he says saved him and took him into Melbourne. He told Mrs. Radcliffe at the first interview that he had two of the crew of the Bella. He made statements of all kinds, agreeing in nothing but their absolute untruthfulness. The shipwreck never happened as he describes it; the rescue never happened as he describes it. There is no such Osprey; there is no such captain; there is no such crew; there are no such passengers.

The Court adjourned for luncheon.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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